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Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

China Consolidates War Power

In News Spotlight

Warning on Nippon's War Might Issued by Grew in 'Tokyo Report'

Even if inferior in arms, Nippon will surmount difficulties by virtue of its spiritual power and discipline, for it often happens that armies equipped with superior and excellent arms suffer defeats.

Admitting the successive defeats suffered by the United States and British forces since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, though reluctantly and tacitly, Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Tokyo, has issued a warning once again against Anglo-American materialism. His advice to Anglo-American people came in the form of a recently published book, "Report From Tokyo," which is creating deep repercussion throughout the United States.

In his book, ex-ambassador Grew raised two questions: Why did Japan come to wage war against the United States and Britain? How do Japanese leaders expect victory?

In answering the first question, he writes:

"Nippon's attitude toward the Anglo-American countries is based upon a conception of racial superiority to English-speaking nations as well as on their fragility.

"Most of the people there think that Oriental culture is, in other words, the ability to endure hardship, which is in sharp contrast to Western culture.

"Moreover, in my opinion, though I do not mean to overlaud our enemy, I must cite, as their merits, the following points.

"The people of Nippon believe in the sacredness and inviolability of the Emperor, and support their Government as a body. Thus, their national unity has been completely and thoroughly attained. It is, therefore, impossible to find disaffected element among them.

"Apart from the superiority or inferiority in arms, the people, in fighting against Anglo-American countries, depend upon our underestimation of Nippon's national strength, and think that by virtue of discipline and by all able males joining the fighting services they can pit themselves against the United

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Press Comments

Thursday, January 14

MAINICHI—Nanking's War Setup; Enemy Given Blow

ASAHI—Winter Warfare

Nanking's War Setup

MAINICHI—The Supreme Defense Council of the National Government at Nanking met in its first session yesterday, when the structure of the National Government was readjusted, the department of selection of the Examination Yuan being transferred to the Executive Yuan and the various committees of the Executive Yuan abolished, or merged to form three ministries namely, social welfare, food and construction. An extensive reshuffle in personnel accompanied these measures.

The aims of the structural changes effected were to fit the National Government to war needs, to concentrate its executive powers in the Executive Yuan in order to give the fullest play to its efficiency and to define the scope of responsibilities so that routine may be disposed of quickly and simply.

Since the National Government has joined in the War of Greater East Asia, such adjustments to develop its fighting strength to the full are only proper. The personnel changes effected also have placed the right men in the right places.

Enemy Given Blow

MAINICHI.—The Reich submarine fleet on January 8 trapped a large enemy fleet of 16 tankers off the Azores and in the course of two days sank 13 of them and damaged the remaining three. Even the latter three were not to escape, however. While they were being convoyed in a most elaborate manner, they were descried by the same submarines and sent to the bottom.

The result achieved by the Germans in this operation is enormous. The United States and Britain lost 174,000 tons of petroleum at one stroke. With so much fuel, 500 of their heavy bombers would have been able to fly a considerable distance and attack some 400 times! In terms of tanks, 1,000 of them would have been able to carry out 300 attacks. Some 870 of their detsroyers could have navigated 1,000 miles. The German authorities say that this loss to the enemy is bound to make itself felt on the North African front before long. We are entirely of the same opinion.

Ordinarily, a huge convoy is made up of ships carrying various articles. On this occasion, it was composed entirely of tankers, something quite rare. This indicates how sorely the Anglo-American expeditionary forces are in need of fuel. But all that oil has been cast into the Atlantic to the last drop. What must be their dismay. Naturally, the Germans must have taken great pains before they could so neatly trap this huge argosy. The experience will no doubt prove valuable in the future trapping of similar convoys.

According to British authorities, the Germans now possess twice as many submarines as they did at the height of submarine warfare in the last European War. The Germans state that they have special submarines out at sea. Consequently, the United States and Britain must now be prepared for ever-intensifying submarine warfare against their merchant shipping and supply convoys. The Anglo-American camp in North Africa has already been in a hopeless state from political conflict. Now, under such a heavy strategic reverse, it is not likely to endure. They may be put to rout and stagger out of the Continent much sooner than even we expect.

Winter Warfare

ASAHI—In spite of the severe winter that has set in on the Eastern Front, a large-scale campaign is now developing there amid ice and snow as the Soviets have again taken to a desperate offensive with the coming of winter.

The miserable defeat suffered by the Soviets before the terrific onslaught of the Germans in the summer campaign was due, of course, to the weakening of the fighting strength of the Red Army, but, at the same time, it may be interpreted as due to the Soviet strategy of relying on the coming of "General Winter" to unleash his army of elemental forces. It appears that it was the Soviet intention to keep the main strength of the Red Army intact at any cost even at the loss of various important positions so that it would be able to launch a counter-offensive with the arrival of its sole reliable ally, winter.

True to expectations, as soon as "General Winter" came, that is, toward the end of November, the Soviets began their so-called Stalin counter-offensive all along the Eastern Front. The Soviet center thrust into the Verikie-Luki area outside Moscow and the southern wing jutted forward at the mid-section of the Don River while other Red units maneuvered to surround Stalingrad from the southwest. On the Caucasus front, too, the Soviets took to the

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British Worrying Over Means To Counter U-Boat Attacks

The British Government and people are seriously concerned over the increasing destruction of their merchant as well as naval shipping by the Axis submarines which are now operating everywhere where Britain has its shipping lanes, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei dated January 12.

London papers, the same report says, are daily demanding the Government to take some effective means of offsetting the alarming losses under Axis submarine warfare.

The Scrutator, for instance, quoting Roosevelt's phrase that the ultimate results of war can be mathematically computed, wrote in the Sunday Times for January 10 as follows:

"The present situation is such that German dockyards are building new submarines quicker than the anti-Axis forces are sinking them. Unless, therefore, the situation were reversed and the sinkings outstrip building, the mathematical computation of which Roosevelt speaks will be to the disadvantage of the anti-Axis forces. The present anti-submarine operations seem to be too small in scale."

With the Tunisian front inactive and warfare against merchant shipping intensified, the so-called typewriter strategists have again reared their heads, so that the News Chronicle on January 7 interrogated the authorities as to why the plan for bombing German cities in waves of 1,000 planes had been dropped since autumn.

IMPERIAL ARMY CLEANING OUT FOE IN HOPEH

Brilliant Results Gained in Past Year Are Announced

Domei

TIENTSIN, January 13.—During the past one year, Imperial Forces in eastern Hopeh and other regions in Hopeh Province engaged the enemy in 642 encounters, against forces totalling 105,827, it was announced here today.

In the above engagements enemy troops abandoned 6,300 dead bodies, while the number of prisoners taken by the Japanese totalled 19,841, according to the announcement.

There were 307 enemy objectives destroyed, while war trophies gained by the Imperial troops included 4,406 rifles, 19,997 rounds of ammunition, 1,431 revolvers, 12,123 rounds of revolver ammunition, 26,544 hand-grenades, 2,740 shells and many others.

The Imperial Forces during December fought a total of 1,609 enemy troops in 19 engagements, in which the enemy abandoned 114 dead while 832 of their men were taken prisoner.

Trophies gained by the Imperial Forces included 137 rifles, 2,714 rifles ammunition, 84 revolvers, 176 hand-grenades, 1,421 shells and many others.

52 SOVIET PLANES DOWNED BY LUFTWAFFE IN E. FRONT

Germans Still Holding Veliki-Luki Sector

Domei

BERLIN, January 13.—In aerial combats waged over the Eastern Front, the Luftwaffe shot down 52 Soviet planes, the German High Command announced this noon in its war communique which covers the war situation in other sectors as follows:

In the Western Caucasus, Soviet forces launched repeated attacks in an attempt to penetrate the German and Rumanian positions but were driven back after suffering severe damages.

Reich units operating in the mountainous area in the Caucasus succeeded in capturing many enemy positions. The Germans also destroyed 28 Soviet tanks in the southern part of the Eastern Front where pitched battles are still continuing.

In a certain section, the German units, in collaboration with Hungarian forces repulsed enemy troops that attacked the Hungarian positions following serious bombardment.

Veliki-Luki in the central zone is still being held by the Germans despite the tenacious attacks of the Soviet forces. In the sector adjacent to Lake Ilmen and Lake Ladoga, German forces succeeded in driving back enemy troops that started an offensive. In the battle, the Soviets lost 52 tanks.

Big Coal Strike in America Cripples War Industries

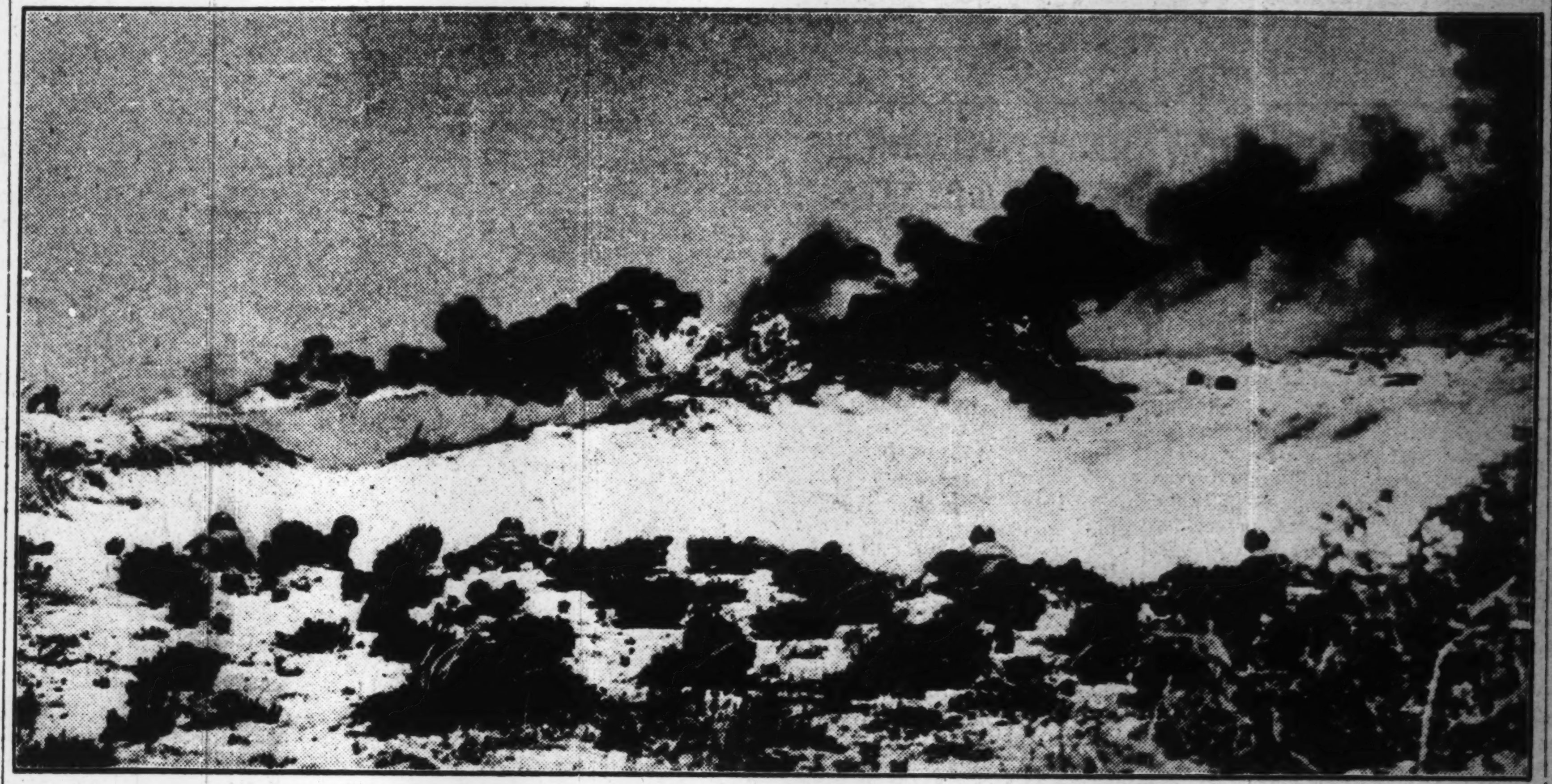
Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—A large-scale strike was started on December 30 last year in the coal mines around the Wilkes-Barre section, Pennsylvania, and the number of the strikers has reached 21,000 to date and that of the collieries in strike, 20, it is reported from New York.

The same area constitutes the main supply base of coal for New York and the ammunition industry around New York, which has already been suffering from the shortage of coal, is now facing a more serious situation.

The Wartime Labor Board has ordered the strikers to immediately return to work. It is generally believed that if the strike does not subside immediately, the Government will take control of the coal mines.

German 'Scorchers' on North Africa Front



The plight of the Anglo-American invaders in North Africa can well be imagined from the above reproduction which shows German flame-throwers in action. Amid the burning heat of the desert, they are being faced with additional fire in the form of liquid flame as well as artillery and machine gun hails of destruction and the devastating bombs dropped by the Axis air units that now reign undisputed in the skies.

U.S.S. Hornet, Sunk in South Pacific, Participated in Air Raid on Nippon

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—The United States aircraft carrier, Hornet, which was recently sunk in a South Pacific battle, took part in the air raid on Tokyo, last year, it is reported in a New York broadcast.

The United States aircraft carrier, Hornet, together with other two plane carriers, comprised the main strength of the enemy naval force from which American warplanes carried out air raids on Nippon on April 18, last year, it was revealed by war prisoners and other information, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi this morning.

The Hornet was sunk by Imperial Naval Units in the battle north of Santa Cruz Islands on October 26 last year, as was announced by the Imperial Headquarters and was only recently reaffirmed by the United States Navy Department.

On April 18, last year, the United States, in order to offset the successive blows dealt to the anti-Axis camp by the Imperial Forces, carried out air raids on several cities in this country with more than a dozen bombing planes that started from a flotilla consisting mainly of three aircraft carriers including the Hornet.

It is still fresh in the memory of every Japanese that the American planes, without attacking military establishments, bombed and machine-gunned the residential quarters and even the innocent pupils playing on the grounds of an elementary school in Tokyo. This inhuman act was committed primarily in an attempt to disturb the minds of the people.

Carriers Flee

Although most of the enemy planes were shot down or forced to land here or on the Chinese continent, the enemy aircraft carriers succeeded in fleeing from the range of attack of the Imperial Forces.

It was natural that severe punishment should have been imposed upon the enemy pilots, who committed such inhuman, brutal acts, as was announced on October 19 last year by the Japanese Defense Headquarters.

Just a week or so after the announcement to this effect, Heaven's judgment overtook the Hornet when this plane carrier was sent to the

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U.S. Journals Suffer Another Cut in Paper

Due to the growth of the shortage of newsprint in the United States, another 10 per cent reduction will be made in its use, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated January 12 quoting the New York Times.

This dearth in newsprint has not only been caused by the shortage in labor and electrical power, but also by the rapid increase of wartime communications and the paper consumption by the United States Army Department mounting to approximately 100,000,000 tons. As a result, the majority of American newspapers will be effected by the limitations listed below.

Use of a smaller-sized paper
Publications 5 days a week
Curtailment of extras and supplements
Limitations of sports, religion and social sections
Use of smaller types
Reduction of advertisements and raising of advertising rates.

Arctic Front Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, January 13.—German bomber planes in the Arctic front braving the icy wind raided a certain Soviet military base and port in the Ribachi Peninsula yesterday and caused serious damages to harbor facilities as well as setting on fire many war material warehouses on the wharves. The bombers also destroyed railway facilities in the port.

Simultaneously, dive-bomber units bombed the Murmansk Railway line and set several stations on fire. They also sank two Soviet transports in the Bay of Kandalaksha at the northern end of the White Sea.

British Naval Unit With Rodney, Nelson Leaves Gibraltar

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—The British battleships, Rodney and Nelson, with eight destroyers and eight corvettes, left Gibraltar for an unknown destination last night, it is reported from La Linea, Spain. It is further reported that the British aircraft carriers, Furious and Formidable, one cruiser, several destroyers and corvettes are now in the harbor of Gibraltar along with 38 merchant ships.

To Bare Jewish Menace

With a view to acquainting the nation with the secret activities of the Free Masons, international secret society of Jews, who are pulling wires behind the scene in the current war, a "Free Masonry Exhibition "will be held at the Matsuya Department Store, Ginza, Tokyo, for 17 days, beginning Friday, sponsored by the Mainichi, under the auspices of the Board of Information.

Various exhibits, including a lodge of Free Masonry captured in a Nippon-occupied region in the South, will be put on show.

British Fix Bread Quota

The British Government announced the enforcement of a quota system on the distribution of bread throughout the country on January 12, says a Stockholm dispatch to Domei. This decision has given a great shock to the British people who are feeling uneasy over the foodstuff situation. In this connection, the British Government declared that the decision was made so that the consumption of wheat flour could be readjusted.

Fuehrer Holds Talks With Rumanian Premier

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, January 13.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Headquarters announced today that on January 10 Chancellor Hitler conferred with Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu of Rumania, who is concurrently the Commander-in-Chief of the Rumanian Army at the Headquarters on important matters.

"Chancellor Hitler conferred with Premier Antonescu of Rumania at his Headquarters on January 10 and discussed political, military and economic problems that concern both Germany and Rumania," the announcement said.

"The meeting was held in the most cordial atmosphere and the two had agreed completely to closely strengthen the political, military and economic ties between the German people.

"At the conference were also present Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Field-Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the German High Command, Economic Minister Dr. Walther Funk and others of Germany, while Rumania was also represented by Deputy Premier Michael Antonescu and other dignitaries."

Wang Going to Hsinking

Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, is scheduled to leave Tokyo by train for Hsinking on January 24 at 11 p.m., it was learned Wednesday.

The Manchoukuo Ambassador is returning to Hsinking to tender felicitations to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the occasion of the anniversary of His Imperial Majesty's birthday.

Ambassador Wang is expected to return to Tokyo on or about February 10, it is understood.

AXIS BOLSTERS ARMY IN CRETE

Crack Reich Unit Arrives to Fight 'Surprise Corps'

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—A large craft German reinforcement unit landed recently on Crete Island, according to the New York Times correspondent at Ankara, it is reported from London. The said unit is reported to have been specially trained to fight against the "surprise corps" of anti-Axis forces. Another report says that the Germans have strengthened the defense facilities on the islands in the Aegean Sea.

Foe in Tunisia Routed

Domei

BERLIN, January 13.—On the Tunisian front, the Axis air forces had the whole field to themselves, scoring marvellous war achievements yesterday, it was disclosed by the German military quarters.

At many points, the Axis air force carried out relentless bombings upon massed enemy transport motorcars and artillery positions with the result that 50 motorcars were destroyed and many artillery positions put out of commission.

German bombers and fighters also raided the port of Boujie, an enemy supply-base in Algeria, one of the bombs hitting an enemy transport lying at anchor in the port, while another formation of German high-speed bombers carried out attacks upon the enemy airfield on the Algeria-Tunisia border.

According to German military quarters, the anti-Axis air forces' activities have quieted down in the past several days, and not a single enemy plane made its appearance yesterday.

This inactivity of the anti-Axis

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U.S. Decrees New Law Suspending Exports

The United States Board of Economic Warfare announced on January 12, that permits on export to Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela, will be suspended, except for special cases, until next March, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei, of the same date.

This sudden display of tensity on the part of the United States, who has been making frantic efforts to win-over the Central and South American countries, reveals the seriousness of the shortage of supplies within the United States. It is recalled that the export of iron and steel from the United States has long since been prohibited.

National Defense Body Approves New Budget, Administrative Reform

Domei

NANKING, January 13.—Close upon the heels of the declaration of war on the United States and Britain by the National Government on January 9, the Supreme National Defense Council, aiming at consolidating the wartime structure of the National Government, opened at 9 a.m. today with President Wang Ching-wei presiding and attended by all members of the Council.

The budgetary estimates for the fiscal year 1943-44 and the bill for the reform of the administrative structure were unanimously passed, which is noteworthy as it reflects the unflinching determination of the National Government to fight the war to a finish.

The administrative reform bill is designed to centralize all national forces toward the prosecution of the war, and it is generally expected that with the passage of the bill the Supreme National Defense Council will adopt various necessary measures to cope with the situation arising from participation in the war.

Policies Outlined

The focal points of the administrative reform bill, which is designed to make the Executive Yuan the motive power for actual execution of administrative policies, consist of the following:

1. Coordination of the various component machines of the Executive Yuan to make clear the placement of responsibility and simplification of administrative work to conform to the exigencies of wartime.

2. Establishment of a commission for each ministry for the purpose of enlisting the services of capable men. The commission to act as an investigatory and recommendation organ of the ministry, each commission to be composed of three or five members who, however, shall not participate in the ministry's routine work.

3. Reduction of the number of officials resulting from simplification of administrative work and increases in efficiency of official work.

Revision Bill Approved

Following discussions on the budget for the current fiscal year, a bill for the fundamental revision in the administrative organ of the National Government of China to establish a wartime structure was approved during the first meeting of the Supreme National Defense

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ENEMY RAID ATROCITIES CONTINUE OVER BURMA

Nippon Saves British Prisoners From Bombings

Domei

RANGOON, January 13.—In direct contrast with repeated atrocities committed by the enemy, the Nippon military authorities here are providing air-raid shelters for war prisoners interned in Rangoon to protect them from the indiscriminate bombing of their own country's warplanes, observers here pointed out today.

Such treatment by the Nippon authorities has won the deep gratitude of the British war prisoners.

On the other hand, the enemy has not ceased to commit acts of atrocity against innocent peoples, these quarters said, giving as examples the British bombing of a Nippon hospital ship, plainly marked with the Red Cross insignia, in Rangoon harbor on January 5 and the indiscriminate bombing on December 20 of monasteries, temples and civilian homes in Rangoon and a hospital in Lashio, the roof of which was painted with the Red Cross mark.

As a result of these wanton bombings, many innocent Burmese and Hindus were either killed or wounded.

Bulgaria Makes Arrests

Domei

SOFIA, January 13.—Bulgarian police, who had been taking drastic measures for the extermination of dissatisfied elements in the country, carried out a general search of restaurants and cafes within the city of Sofia yesterday.

They arrested 40 persons, who did not possess residence certificates and also tooks into custody several political criminals.

E. ASIA'S PEACE IS CHINA'S AIM

Minister Lin Clarifies Reason Why War Was Declared

The National Government of China started her war against America and Britain with the aim of establishing permanent peace in East Asia, and it is the country's ardent desire that China will rise as a nation purified of all misery, Lin Pai-sheng, Propaganda Minister of the National Government, declared over the radio at Nanking on Wednesday night.

"We declared war upon the United States and Britain on the 9th of this month in accordance with the decision reached by the Central Political Council," the Propaganda Minister stated at the outset. Minister Lin continued as follows:

"What we desire from this war is peace over the whole of China, based on East Asiatic peace founded on firm moral principles which, in turn, will be established upon the new world order.

Follow Sun's Principle

"Our movement for peace, it is recalled, had its origin in the principle of Greater Asianism as advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of New China. Since the start of the new national pacification Campaign four years ago, we proceeded with the work in close cooperation with friendly countries in East Asia. We have introduced a new political structure in our country and have effected the mobilization of all the people.

"These movements have been carried out with the fundamental aim of ousting all Anglo-American influence from China. In this connection, it is our great regret that the Chungking regime, the tool of America and Britain in East Asia, still persists in closing its eyes to existing realities.

"We declared war against the Anglo-Saxon nations with the following principles:

"First, the nature of modern war, as already clarified by President Wang Ching-wei, allows us to create materials on the strength of our spirit.

Foster National Power

"Second, through the present war, we shall be able to foster our national power. The war will consolidate the basis of our Government.

"Thirdly, the War of Greater East Asia is not merely an affair between Japan and the Anglo-Saxon nations. It is a war to liberate all Asiatic races from Anglo-Saxon shackles.

"All in all, we joined the war to enable the Chinese people to share the historic task of establishing the New Order in East Asia and incidentally of the world. By fighting this war to a successful end we shall be able to rise in glory as a pure nation, devoid of misery.

Axis Bolsters Army in Crete

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air force, it is understood, resulted from the fact that the enemy have become cautious in their use of aircraft since they have lost more than 300 planes since the Anglo-American invasion of Tunisia and also due to the gasoline shortage which resulted from the recent sinking of many Anglo-American oil tankers in the Atlantic at the hands of German submarines.

On the ground, however, calm has reigned since the local fighting in Central Tunisia.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the newly-organized U.S. Fifth Army under the command of Lieutenant-General Mark Clark is attempting to join the French rebel forces which are suffering defeats in Central Tunisia with the object of retrieving the fortunes of the war in the sector.

Whether Lieutenant-General Clark is intending to absorb the French rebel forces or to carry out merely joint operations is still unknown. However, in view of the Anglo-American impatience manifesting itself and resulting from the unfavorable war situation over three months, the Axis forces are keeping close watch on the movement of the enemy forces, which may start at any time a reckless offensive.

Burma Ups Rice Price

Domei

RANGOON, January 12.—The Nippon Military Administration today announced that the purchase price of unhulled rice has been raised by 20 rupees to 102 rupees per 100 bushels and that it will buy a substantial quantity amounting to more than 10,0000 tons of rice harvested last year. The raising of the purchase price of unhulled rice from 82 rupees, the price prevailing at the time of the Imperial Forces advance into Burma, to 102 rupees will increase the farmers' income substantially, thereby contributing to the development of agricultural districts.

Chiang Mission's Decision to Quit Urges U.S. to Take Up Aid Request

The decision of departure by Chungking's military mission from Washington led by General Hsiung Shih-hui has aroused considerable consternation in the American diplomatic circles, and it is probable that the Military Affairs Committee of the Upper House will decide upon an immediate survey of circumstances concerning aid to Chungking, it is revealed, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei, dated January 8.

The dispatch, relaying a wire from Washington, reported that Elbert Thomas, member of the aforementioned committee, in stressing the urgency of the aid to Chungking expounded that unless the boundless physical resource in China is supplied with sufficient war materials, it will cause an internal dissension in the Chungking regime, and thus destroy America's most positive scheme of resistance.

American papers have been continually emphasizing the necessity of Chungking aid, but as might have been expected, the Baltimore Sun pointed out the difficulty in assisting Chungking, and explained that in the present state of affairs with the impossibility of utilizing the air route over Soviet Union topped by the blockade of the Burma route, there is no other means but to stop the supplies to Chungking in India.

The paper further added that the Chungking regime should perceive the fact that ameliorations to Chungking would require five times the transportation facilities needed in shipping supplies to the Mediterranean area.

MANCHOU INDUSTRIALISTS DISCUSS WAR STRUCTURE

Increase of Vital Materials Stressed

Domei

HSINKING, January 11.—With the object of consolidating the national war structure for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the Government this afternoon called a conference of officials and civilians at the State Council Hall to discuss means for increasing Manchoukuo's production.

The Government was represented by Rokuzo Takabe, Chief of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo State Council, Chuzo Furumi, Vice-Chief of the General Affairs Board, Yoshisuke Aikawa, economic adviser to the Government. Seventy representatives from special companies were present representing private concerns.

Mr. Takabe, and other officials emphasized the special responsibility of Manchoukuo for increasing production of foodstuffs and key war materials, to which President Tatsunosuke Takesaki of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation responded with strong assurance that all industrial and manufacturing concerns in the country would exert every effort to meet the expectations of the Government.

In the meantime, it was revealed the Provincial Governors' Conference will be held for four days from January 30 in order to impress on the people the need for increased production, which is vital for successful prosecution of the war.

China Bolsters War Strength; Revisions Seen

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Council, it was learned today.

Details of the revision which was approved follow:

1. The National Economic Council and the New National Movement Commission, which hitherto were affiliated with the Executive Yuan, shall be associated hereafter directly with the National Government.
2. The system of appointing a Vice-Minister respectively for political and administrative affairs in each Ministry shall be abolished and one Vice-Minister shall be appointed hereafter to assist the work of the Minister.
3. The Social Welfare Ministry shall be created by incorporating the Social Movement Commission and the Public Welfare Commission.
4. The Ministry of Food shall be created by raising the status of the Control Commission for Food to that of a full-fledged Ministry.
5. The Commission on Overseas Chinese Affairs shall be known hereafter as the Board of Overseas Chinese Affairs of the Foreign Ministry through its absorption by the latter.
6. The Ministry of Construction shall be created by incorporating the Conservancy Board with the Ministry of Communications.

In the consequent reshuffle necessitated in the personnel, Chen Chun-hui, former Chairman of the Conservancy Board, will be appointed Minister of Construction; Ku Pao-heng, former Chairman of the Control Commission for Food, the Minister of Food; Ting Mo-tsun, former Minister of Communications, as the Minister of Social Welfare and Ling Te-kwang, former Chairman of Public Welfare Commission, as Secretary-General of the National Economic Council.

Named New Envoy to Russia

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—At the conference of the Administrative Yuan of the Chungking regime held today, it was decided to appoint Fu Ping-han, former Deputy Chief of the Political Affairs Bureau, of the Foreign Office, as the new Ambassador to the Soviet Union to replace former Chungking Ambassador to Soviet Union, Shao Li-tzu, who recently returned from Moscow to Chungking.

DENGUE FEVER REMEDY DISCOVERED BY SAVANTS

Cure in Two Days Now Seen Realized

After six months' joint arduous researches, professors of the Microbiological Disease Research Institute of the Osaka Imperial University, Osaka, have succeeded in discovering a medicine giving immunity to dengue fever, peculiar disease in the Southern Regions, it was learned here.

The professors succeeded in obtaining the medicine after inoculating the brain of a mouse with dengue fever virus.

Persons afflicted with dengue fever can be cured with injections within only after one or two days with such low temperature of 37 degrees.

The research was started under the guidance of Professor Tenji Taniguchi of the Osaka Imperial University in the middle of July, last year.

In September, last year, the professors came to the conclusion that dengue fever is carried by some particular mosquito called "hitosujishima mosquito," striped mosquito and then they succeeded in cultivating the virus of dengue fever in the body of a monkey.

Some professors and students of the university willingly offered their bodies for the actual experiments having their bodies injected with virus of the fever.

Ex-Envoy Grew Issues Warning

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States and Britain.

"They value simplicity and frugality. It will not be too much to say that Nippon has prospered due to this simplicity and frugality. By virtue of diligence and economy, they have built up a military structure on an enormous scale.

"And the people believe in the righteousness of war and the policies of their Government.

"Thus viewed, it is no wonder that their leaders backed by the people and the Government are waging war with conviction of victory.

"As to the second question, Nippon hinges its hope on Anglo-American underestimation of Nippon's national strength and upon Anglo-American internal conflicts and aversion to war, which has been manifested and are manifesting themselves.

"Whether this calculation is a miscalculation or not will be proved by history. As for myself, I say that it was not the miscalculation, as most of the Anglo-Americans hoped.

"In the past, Nippon has defeated the Ching Dynasty and Tzarist Russia through similar strategy as seen in the current war. Also victory was Nippon's in the first World War.

"Nippon has not forgotten that its enemies' internal collapses were responsible for its victory in the past. On the contrary, even in the face of final defeat, Nippon will not collapse morally as well as economically, although such is the prevalent view among most of the Anglo-Americans.

"Prolongation of the China Affair is, to most of Anglo-Americans, proof of incompetency of Nippon's fighting services. However, the fact is not so. During years of the war on the continent, Nippon fostered its strength and reserved most of its resources for the coming larger-scale war."

Urges Aid to Australia

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—The Evening Standard, London, in today's issued strongly urged the British Government to adopt a positive policy for aiding Australia, it is reported from London.

"The Australians are now facing a crisis of another 'Dunkirk defeat.' Australia has sent her troops to the Greek, Libyan, Malaian and other fronts to aid English forces and to recompense their cooperation with us, we must extend positive aid to Australia," the paper said.

U-BOAT MENACE ALARMS ENEMY

Atlantic Waters Unsafe as Germans Build More Craft

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—Threat of German U-boats to Anglo-American sea lanes is ever mounting, it was admitted today by the United States authoritative quarters, reports a Washington dispatch.

"Undoubtedy," it was stated, "Germany is constructing a far larger number of submarines than we can sink and enemy submarines now active in the Atlantic waters exceed the number estimated by the Washington Government.

"Although the anti-Axis camp is building shipping in excess of tonnages being sunk by German U-boats, the situation is not likely to improve.

"As admitted by the U.S. naval authorities, German undersea craft is Enemy No. 1 to the Anglo-American countries. There is no alternative but to strengthen the convoy system in order to fight against enemy submarines."

Convoy Sinking Described

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, January 12.—A vivid account of the sinking of 15 American tankers totaling 141,000 tons by the German undersea-craft flotilla near the Azores Islands on January 9 and 10 was broadcast by a member of the Reich Propaganda Kompanie today from the Great German Radio Station.

The broadcast, in substance follows:

"The American tanker squadron guarded by a strong convoy left the Caribbean Sea, which is called the Sea of Oil, and after a voyage of 4,000 miles drew near to a point 1,000 miles off the coast of Africa on January 8.

"On receipt of the news from a submarine, the German undersea-craft squadron rushed to the scene and sent the enemy tankers to their watery grave one-by-one with torpedoes. These vessels were fully loaded with oil so that when torpedoes hit them, they were instantly muffled in flames. They continued to burn for several hours presenting a ghastly scene under the starry sky.

"The surface of the sea turned literally into a 'sea of flames' and this picture of the inferno was seen from a great distance.

"As day dawned, the results were clarified. On the bosom of the sea over which oil glittered, fragments of the exploded enemy tankers were seen still smoking. The destroyers, corvettes and gunboats of the German navy, meanwhile, were chasing the remaining tankers, thus putting a finishing touch to the memorable attack.

"The members of the crew of the sunken tankers drifted on the burning sea and finally were drowned. Survivers among them must have been very few. The memory of the ghastly scene still horrifies me."

Patriotic Odes to South To Be Introduced Soon

Aikoku Hyakunin Isshu or One-Hundred Celebrated Patriotic Odes, which express the genuine noble feelings of the Japanese race, will be introduced to other races in the Co-Prosperity Sphere by means of drawings, reports Domei.

The work, will be undertaken by the Greater Nippon Cultural Society which will conduct a Patriotic Fine Arts Exhibition sometime during the middle of May. Artists and members of the Institute of Japanese Arts will be asked to participate.

These exhibits, it is planned, will be held in Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka, Manchoukuo, China, Thailand and other countries within the East Asia bloc.

Besides these exhibits, it is planned to instil the spirit of these patriotic odes through the art of flower arrangement, stage dancing and photographs and preparations are going on.

Glassford Makes Report

Rear-Admiral William Glassford, head of the United States military commission sent to Dakar, expressed his findings at a press conference on January 10, by stating that the harbor of Dakar would make a formidable base for land, sea, and air forces but for the acute shortage of food, munitions and fuel, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

Canadian Forces in England

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—Canadian land and air forces comprising several thousand men reached England from Canada yesterday. They are the second group of Canadian forces reaching England during the past three weeks.

Soviet Army Receives Many War Supplies Via Murmansk Route

A detailed report of the supplies received by the Soviet Union from the anti-Axis countries through Murmansk was revealed on January 12 by a special Domei correspondent in his dispatch to the Tokyo office from Stockholm, relaying a wire from Washington, as follows: 4,000 tanks, 1,000,000 tons of oil, 3,000 airplanes, 1,000,000 tons of munition and other war supplies, more than 500,000 tons of wool and blankets, and numerous first-aid supplies.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

counter-offensive in the Aragir-Nartik area.

Nevertheless, this general counter-offensive seems to have been checked, on the whole, by the efficient resistance of the Germans. Only, in the Don mid-section area a most terrific fight is still raging and already for a full month the Soviets have been pouring the flower of their army into this area for the desperate struggle on the icefields of the Don. The Soviets are also striving to wrest Rostov from the Germans in order to cut the triangular Axis fortifications, with Stalingrad at the apex, from the rear. To be sure, the Soviets have broken through some of the German defenses, but the powerful defense line of the main German force has already been transferred to its rear, so that the counter-attacking Soviets now have only to come face to face with the main defense position of the Germans. Consequently, a major campaign of decisive magnitude is now being fought between the main forces of the Germans and Soviets. Its outcome is bound to have a far-reaching influence on the issue of the entire German-Soviet War.

Although, thus, the Soviets have launched such a desperate counter-offensive mainly on the strength of the elemental forces of a rigorous Russian winter which they believe they can utilize to their advantage, it cannot be denied, at the same time, that they have acted also in order to time their move with the North African adventure of the Anglo-American forces, or rather, on the strength of their belief in the Anglo-American ballyhoo as to the success of their North African campaign, seeking to make the most of the opportunity afforded by what they imagine to be more or less a lifting of the severe German pressure on the eastern front.

The North African situation, however, has not only failed to develop as was hoped despite Anglo-American propaganda, but the anti-Axis camp is falling into more and more difficulties as time marches on. Moreover, regardless of the North African campaign, the Germans are concentrating their main strength on the Soviet front. In addition, the severe winter on which the Soviets placed so much hope is turning out to be less rigorous than expected. In this as in other matters the Soviets must be regarded as having committed an error of judgment and are thus suffering from a setback in their war-planning.

Consequently, the counter-offensive of the Soviets is gradually weakening and through the ingenious German strategy of elastic defense the break-throughs carried out by the Soviets have resulted merely in more and more sacrifice of the main force of the Red Army which had been conserved at such pains.

In view of the desperate nature of the Soviet winter counter-offensive, we must keep the closest watch on its possible effects on the German-Soviet War situation as a whole.

Java to Show Products

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 12.—In response to the enthusiasm of the native people, who are collaborating with the Nippon authorities in carrying out the self-sufficiency drive, an exhibition featuring daily commodities produced by the native inhabitants is scheduled to be held here for about one week from February 11, on the occasion of Kigensetsu or Empire Day, under the auspices of the industry and publicity departments of the Military Administration. Tooth-brushes, toothpaste, soap, and substitute fabric goods, among others, are to be exhibited and awards will be presented for outstanding products.

Will Lecture on South

With the purpose of enhancing Japanese women's understanding of the peoples in the Southern Regions, the women's section of the Nippon Gaisei Kyokai, headed by Madam Yayoi Yoshioka, will sponsor a special lecture course from January 16 to February 13, reports the Asahi. The talks will be held every Saturday from 2 to 4 p.m. at the lecture hall of the Nippon Gaisei Kyokai.

The lecturers will be Dr. Enku Uno, professor of Tokyo Imperial University, Akira Asano, Osamu Ishikuro, Toshio Kato of the Trade Control Association and Shikao Hayashi of the South Manchurian Railway Company.

ENEMY GLOOMY OVER VICTORY

Reverses at All Fronts Dampen U.S. Optimism

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, January 12.—Born from the recent message to Congress by President Roosevelt, discussions have been started in the Anglo-American camp on how the global war will develop this year. Conspicuous in this regard, and as attested by information available here, is the fact that the enemy is gradually awakening from its dream of victory.

Since the American invasion of French North Africa on November 8, last year, and until a few days ago, it had been believed among American observers that the war in 1943 would see victory for their country. The final goal, they opened would come through the withdrawal of the Axis forces from North Africa, the break-up of Axis unity, Chungking's renewed counter-offensive and lastly, the bombing of Tokyo.

These optimistic views no longer exist among Anglo-American war commentators. This sudden change, especially marked from the time of Roosevelt's message to Congress, may be due largely to Nippon's supremacy in the Pacific. The most immediate cause for the new change of thought however, is to be found in the unfavorable turn of the North African situation as regards Britain and America, especially to the latter.

Enemy Moves Hampered

As Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's units are strongly positioned around Tripoli, they will soon be able to establish contact with the Axis forces in Tunisia. This will prove a positive blow to the Anglo-American forces, whose movements are greatly hampered by the prevailing bad weather and their insufficient means of securing supply lines in the rear.

In this connection, a recent issue of the New York World Telegram said: "All the American soldiers in North Africa are green horns. As they have no experience in actual warfare, it will at least be several months before they will be able to put up a good showing against the Axis soldiers, who, as is well known, are veteran warriors.

The Daily Herald, carrying a dispatch from its New York correspondent on the North African situation, reports as follows:

"All American newspapers, have begun to describe the manifold difficulties lying in the way of the American troops in North Africa. They also lament over the many weak points in Anglo-American cooperation in the North African operations. Moreover, Field Marshal Rommel's troops, contrary to previous reports, have now succeeded in securing their supply lines in the rear."

Curtin Sees War Chiefs

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—Premier John Curtin of Australia called the Australian Military Conference today and with the attendance of War Minister Francis M. Forde, Navy Minister J.M. Makin, Air Minister A. S. Drakeford and other military officers, the Pacific war situation was thoroughly discussed, according to information reaching here from Melbourne.

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Hornet Took Part In Tokyo Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

watery grave in the South Pacific on October 26. Majority of the members of the crew totaling 1,072 shared the fate of their vessel, after having been subjected to ordeals of inferno by the furious "Wild Eagles" of the Imperial Navy.

Loss of Carrier Told

The miserable end of the Hornet as described by one of the survivors of the crew has been reported by Domei from Buenos Aires quoting a Philadelphia dispatch as follows:

"When the Imperial Air Units attacked the Hornet, the planes had already started for an attack on the Nippon naval force around Guadalcanal Island. In the initial attack, our ship was hit by a considerably large number of bombs and moreover, two burning Nippon planes deliberately crashed themselves onto the Hornet. They caused explosions and subsequent fire. The crew frantically set to work to extinguish the fire and other vessels also rushed to our aid.

"After the Nippon planes had left us, we removed the wounded to other vessels. Although the Hornet had been seriously damaged, we still entertained lingering hope that the ship would manage to return to its base.

"The Japanese air units, however, again came to attack our ship. Air torpedoes released by the enemy proved fatal and our hopes were shattered. Immediately after members of the crew were removed to other vessels, the Hornet sank."

Northampton Sinking Told

The fate of the American heavy cruiser, Northampton, of 9,050 tons, which was sent to its watery grave in the Solomon waters by the Japanese Forces, was vividly described by its survivors following the announcement by the United States Department of the Navy on January 11 of the sinking of the aircraft-carrier, Hornet, and 11 American cruisers and destroyers in the same waters, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

"The Northampton sent a barrage of gunfire against a Japanese convoy, but, in the meanwhile, our ship received at least two torpedo hits from a Japanese warcraft and finally sank," they declared.

"When the deadly Japanese torpedoes hit the mark, terrible detonations rocked our ship. The ship was soon flooded. A fire quickly spread to its gunpowder magazine and in another moment, the Northampton began to make a sharp list to starboard. The officers and crew gave up the warship. With life-saving apparatuses, we jumped into life-boats. It was nearly midnight. In 45 minutes after the warship opened gunfire, the Northampton sank."

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Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

Nippon Times

America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

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ENEMY POLICY IS RIDICULED BY SPOKESMAN

Belated Announcement of Naval Losses Including Aircraft Carrier Hornet Scored

NIPPON FIGURES ACCURATE

Hori Also Hits Fabrications Issued by Washington in Radio Broadcast to Nation

Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of the Board of Information, in his regular interview with foreign correspondents on Wednesday, ridiculed the faithful adherence of the Washington authorities to their "established policy" of belatedly announcing American war losses as demonstrated in the recent communique regarding the sinking of the aircraft carrier, Hornet, and other vessels.

"It has been announced," stated Mr. Hori, "by the United States Navy Department, at long last, that the American Navy lost the aircraft carrier, Hornet, three cruisers and seven destroyers on October 26 in the sea battle of the South Pacific.

Full Losses Told

"Our Imperial Headquarters, after making the announcement of the estimated results on October 27, announced on November 16 the full losses of the American Navy, consisting of one battleship, three aircraft carriers, including the Enterprise and Hornet, three cruisers and one destroyer sunk and three vessels of unidentified types and three destroyers damaged.

"The United States Navy Department again demonstrated its policy of belatedly announcing partial losses and withholding the complete losses. At the same time, the final American admission is further evidence of the promptness and accuracy of the Japanese announcements, a fact now recognized by the whole world.

"Unlike the Pearl Harbor losses which the United States took one full year to make public, the latest admission came two months later than ours. However, the American Naval authorities are still withholding the most serious part of the losses, that is, the sinking of one battleship and two aircraft carriers including the Enterprise.

"Perhaps another couple of months or half a year must elapse before the United States will come around to announcing the total losses in the battles of the South Pacific.

"It can be surmised that the Washington Government made a comparatively full disclosure this time, because their distrusting public no longer tolerates the announcement of losses in small doses and also because the Roosevelt regime is in need of some sort of scare to pursuade Congress to pass the $100,000,000,000 war budget."

Enemy Trickery Exposed

In his radio speech entitled "Situation in the Enemy Camp and the New Camp of East Asia," delivered from JOAK on Tuesday Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of the Board of Information mercilessly dissected the well-camouflaged lies in the messages recently published by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Hori's broadcast, in substance, follows:

"The Washington Government recently made three important announcements, one of which is the so-called 'White Book,' another, the Presidential message to Congress delivered on January 7 and the third the budget message on January 11.

"Evidently, the publication of the 'White Book' was aimed at placating the harsh criticisms which might be raised by Congressmen over the serious military setbacks America suffered during the last year. The same publication asserted that the current war was started by Japanese Imperialism though the United States made efforts to avoid it.

Real Causes Ignored

"The insistence is nothing more than a technical argument. The Washington Government has not made a deep investigation into the real cause which inevitably gave rise to the hostilities. The present war might have been avoided if America and Britain had been wise enough to ponder over their acts of international injustice and arbitrary monopolization for many years prior to the strife.

"In his message to Congress de-

(Continued on Page 3)

Supreme Defense Body Of Nanking Regime Holds First Meeting

Domei

NANKING, January 13.—The first session of the Supreme National Defense Council opened here this morning under the chairmanship of President Wang Ching-wei in order to discuss important bills which are considered necessary to strengthen the war structure of the National Government. It is recalled that the council was organized immediately upon the declaration of war by the National Government against the United States and Britain by military leaders as an organ to study emergency wartime measures.

EXTRALITY GESTURE BY ENEMY IS FUTILE

Germans Ridicule Anglo-American Move in 'Giving Up' Rights Not Possessed

From Special Correspondent of Nippon Times

BERLIN, January 12.—Ridiculing the Anglo-American treaty with Chungking renouncing their extraterritorial rights in China in obvious imitation of Japan, German political circles have pointed out that while Japan gave up rights which it actually possessed, the United States and Britain relinquished "rights" which no longer belong to them.

These quarters stressed that the Chungking regime should realize that the futile gesture by America and Britain was made only because of Japan's friendly move and not because they were willing to give up their designs on China. They pointed out that Chungking has thus indirectly benefitted from the new order in East Asia which was brought about by Japan's efforts.

In the meanwhile, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung said that the Anglo-American powers were naturally embarrassed by Japan's agreement with the National Government of China and were forced to cover up their embarrassment by concluding a farcical treaty with Chungking. The paper emphasized, moreover, that there is a vast difference in the two treaties in view of the fact that Japan voluntarily retroceded to the people of China their ancient rights which the Anglo-Americans had formerly robbed from them.

That America and Britain were compelled to act as a result of Japan's step is clear, the journal said, from the fact that they failed to treat China as their equals in former years when they had every opportunity to do so. In view of the circumstances, the paper added, the Anglo-American treaty with Chungking can only be termed "amusing." It concluded, "With their renunciation of their concessions toward Chungking, those two plutocracies have missed the bus by at least 48 hours if not by a full year."

TRANSPORTATION ISSUE IS WORRYING CHUNGKING

Problem Causing Development Of Northwest Districts to Be Empty Dream

Domei

CANTON, January 13.—The question of transportation forms the most difficult problem to be overcome in connection with the development of northwestern China, declared Yen Yueh-chiu, vice-chief of the Chungking inspection party which has been touring the northwestern regions since last autumn, according to information reaching here today from Chungking.

Efforts have been made to solve this problem, Yen said, but so long as the question remains unsettled development of the northwestern districts is an empty dream.

Although most members of the party are now staying in Sinkiang Province, it was learned that Yen and a few others are en route to Chungking to report on the results of their inspection trip.

Okamoto Given Extra Post

The Foreign Office on Wednesday announced the appointment of Suemasa Okamoto, Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden, concurrently as Minister to Denmark.

Imperial Army Active on Southern Front

The photo shows crack troops of an Imperial Army unit marching through a coconut grove while fighting on an undisclosed front in the South.
(Passed by the War Ministry).

FINE PROGRESS SEEN IN JAPAN-F.I.C. TALKS

Kuriyama and Decoux Agree On General Principles in Economic Pact

Domei

SAIGON, January 12.—The negotiations for the conclusion of the third-year working economic agreement between Japan and French Indo-China which started on December 14 between Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador, and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, are making steady progress because of the fair and reasonable requests on Japan's part and the earnest and cooperative attitude on the part of the French Indo-China authorities.

As has already been reported with the exception of some technical measures relative to shipment of rice and India corn to Japan, Shigeru Kuriyama, Secretary-General to the Japanese Ambassadorial Office and Vice-Admiral Decoux have agreed on a general outline of the proposed agreement as the result of the yesterday's talk. Accordingly, it is expected that negotiations thereafter will make headway smoothly and an agreement will be concluded at no distant date.

Incidentally, in line with the negotiations for a working economic agreement, talks are underway for the adjustment of Japan-French Indo-China relations. In this connection, Rokuro Suzuki, Consul-General at Saigon, and Claude Marie Breart de Boisanger, head of the diplomatic service of French Indo-China, are making careful deliberation.

That the two negotiations are progressing favorably in parallel with each other shows that the French Indo-China authorities are positively cooperating in appreciation of Japan's friendly attitude.

OXYGEN TO BE CONTROLLED

Commerce Ministry Decides Move to Adjust Supply and Demand

To adjust properly the supply and demand of oxygen in order to cope with the increasing wartime demand, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has decided to exercise control over the distribution of oxygen as from February 1, it was revealed.

The proposed control, to be exercised through the Oxygen Supply-Demand Adjustment Committee which has been created within the Chemical Industrial Control Association, will effect both compressed and liquid oxygen, it is understood.

Soldiers from Chosen Stand Guard On Snow-Swept Mingyuehkow Plains

Like True Sons of the Japanese Empire, These Units Keep Vigilant Watch Against Possible Bandit Attacks; Splendid Record Made

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

Like true sons of the Japanese Empire a special army corps, composed only of Chosenese, defying freezing weather and every imaginable privation is maintaining vigilant watch in Mingyuehkow, Manchoukuo, against the possibility of bandit attacks.

On the snow-covered plains of Mingyuehkow, the mercury constantly hovers in the sub-zero area. The entire territory presents a picture of an illimitable stretch of white plains, with the hills blanketed under the ermine snow.

The corps was first organized six years ago, by recruiting the able youths residing in Chientao Province. Since the adoption of the new conscription system, only those persons of superior ability and those who have had at least an elementary education are selected from the multitude of applicants. Their conduct left no doubt in the minds of every one that these youths had entered the services with a firm determination to defend the territory of Manchoukuo.

The past records of the Mingyuehkow special Chosenese corps are filled with stories of daring fighting which undoubtedly led to the adoption of the new conscription regulation. The members of the unit are imbued with a strong sense of discipline.

It has been reported that some 18 Chosenese were killed in action while repulsing the attacks by the bandits. At one time, they chased the brigands for 22 consecutive hours, without food or rest, heedless of the biting wind and snow and successfully carried out their duties, without a single straggler dropping from the ranks. Physically strong and able, the sub zero weather has not in the least affected their determination to live up to the code of the Japanese Army.

These Chosenese soldiers are adept in all military arts. In fencing and shooting, they are unmatched. They have consistently won the championship at the athletic meet held every year in the Sixth Army District.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, January 14, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Labor Powers to Be Transferred to Control Associations

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The labor distribution system was already strengthened when the vocational guidance offices throughout the country were firmly established in a nation-wide network. Now the Welfare Ministry has decided to transfer part of its administrative powers over workers and graduates of technical schools to the respective key industrial control associations. This step is regarded as of epochal significance as contributing enormously to the smooth enforcement of labor distribution policy based on intensified priorities policy with the control associations participating in the operation of the labor distribution system.

The powers to be transferred, it is understood, are those concerned with the allocation of workers in accordance with the Labor Adjustment Ordinance, pay in accordance with the Wages Control Ordinance, allocation of technicians in accordance with the School Graduates Employment Limitation Ordinance and training of technicians in accordance with the Factories and Shops Skilled Workers' Training Ordinance.

We take this occasion to express our hope that the Government would regulate relations between the control associations and the national service through nation associations, so that there would be no rivalry or antagonism between them. Perfect coordination between these two systems of organizations would supply the warp and woof for a perfect industrial fabric.

Control Associations

NIPPON SANGYO—For the development and strengthening of the control associations a setting in order of its organization and makeup of personnel is of course necessary. But from the basic principle of the establishment of the control associations it is first necessary to heighten their autonomy and to strengthen their power of autonomous control. As long as the control associations exist merely as a

(Continued on Page 2)

MORRISON FORESEES BRITAIN'S COLLAPSE

Home Secretary Admits Desperate Situation—Possessions Going to U.S. Soviets

Mainichi

SHANGHAI, January 12.—In the first speech ever delivered by a responsible British leader predicting the dissolution of the British Empire, British Home Secretary Herbert S. Morrison on Tuesday at Newcastle declared, "The British Empire may merely become a thing of the past. If we are to save England itself, we must be ready to pay a tremendously high price to America and the Soviet Union."

Observers regard with interest this utterance by a member of the British Government. In his speech Morrison implied that to save the British homeland it would become necessary to hand over British overseas possessions to America and the Soviet Union and revealed how desperate is the situation facing Britain.

H. G. Wells Quoted

Concerning the dissolution of the British Empire, these observers point out that H. G. Wells in his book. The Future of Mankind published late last year wrote that (1) The world's control set-up as it is today will not serve as the foundation for a healthy international set-up. (2) Thus it can be regarded that the British Empire has advanced a step closer toward falling apart. And that the nation bending all its efforts toward hooking up what Britain lets go is America. (3) America and Britain themselves do not think that their combination is strong enough to gain victory on the European continent and have been forced to join hands with the Bolsheviks in Moscow.

As can be seen from this view the leader class in Britain is convinced that its nation and its possessions will be taken over by America during the war or after. And British leaders seem resigned to the inevitable. American perfidy in scheming to take over British possessions is steadily taking shape in Africa, Australia, Canada and India. Regarding this problem the following facts are worthy of attention:

Land Bureau Set Up

(1) On December 3 last year America established a Foreign Lands Bureau within its Department of State and installed Paul Appleby, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, as its head. The ostensible function of this bureau is to handle affairs of military administration in the 50 odd points outside of America to which American armed forces have been sent. Informed observers,

(Continued on Page 2)

Merauke Again Raided By Nippon Air Units; Heavy Damage Dealt

The Southwestern Anti-Axis Forces Headquarters announced that Japanese Air Units again raided Merauke in New Guinea on January 12 and bombed that port, dealing heavy damages to its military establishments, according to a Melbourne dispatch to Lisbon relayed to the Mainichi.

REICH UNITS SMASH MORE SOVIET TANKS

63 Destroyed on January 11—Red Infantry Division Also Annihilated

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—German forces accounted for 63 Soviet tanks of which 45 were destroyed in the Stalingrad area yesterday, while in another sector the Reich forces encircled and completely annihilated a Soviet infantry division and captured 1,000 enemy soldiers, declared German military circles today.

These circles further announced that the tenacious Soviet counter-attacks repeatedly launched in Stalingrad, the lower reaches of the Don River and in the Caucasus have all been frustrated by the vigorous fighting of the German forces.

Soviet Tank Losses Heavy

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—In the Don River bend area, German forces destroyed 511 enemy tanks in the period from December 26 to January 12, it was announced by the German High Command today.

In the area southeast of the Illmen Lake, Soviet troops attacked the German position, but they were repulsed by fierce German counter-attacks, losing 24 tanks.

German air units bombed the enemy supply route of the Murmansk railway.

14 Enemy Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—As a sequel to the German submarines' sinking of 16 American tankers in the seas south of the Azores group which has already been officially announced, the same submarines, sighting another enemy convoy at about the same spot, sank 14 vessels aggregating 72,000 tons, it was published today in the special noonday communique of the German High Command.

Thus it was established that the Reich undersea craft, during their operations in the past 12 days, sent to the sea bottom 257,000 tons of enemy vessels. Since the outbreak of the present hostilities, it was also recalled, Reich submarines have sunk about 700 enemy tankers, totalling 5,100,000 tons.

Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander-in-chief of the Reich Navy, receipt of the report of this latest achievement of the German submarines, sent a congratulatory telegram to the brilliant fighters on the seacraft.

Don Battle Climaxes

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 11.—The battle in the lower reaches of the Don River reached its climax today, according to a report reaching here.

On the 150-kilometer line from the Don-Donetz juncture east of Rostov to Salisk, pitched engagements are raging.

The Soviet forces, after reaching the Don-Donetz juncture on January 8, advanced to a keypoint 60 kilometers northeast of Rostov, thus cutting off the Rostov-Stalingrad and the Rostov-Voronezh railways. They tried to encircle Rostov from the north and severe battles followed between the opposing armies.

Soviet operations have been too bold and consequently they have suffered loss after loss, with the result that the main position in that sector is still in the hands of the Germans.

Meanwhile, the Reich forces are conducting an annihilative encirclement movement on the right bank of the Don River to the consternation and subsequent confusion of the enemy.

According to a Moscow dispatch, the Soviet High Command, aware of the ineffectiveness of an offensive from this sector, rushed several contingents to the Salisk sector, intent on removing the main force for the attack on Rostov to the southeastern part of the city.

AXIS U-BOATS NOW CONTROL THE ATLANTIC

U.S.-British Convoys Exposed To Constant Danger; Sinkings Said Appalling

LONDON PRESS FRANTIC

30 Enemy Warships, 154 Merchantmen Sunk by Italian Submarines Since War

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—The Atlantic is now completely dominated by the Axis submarines and Anglo-American convoys are exposed to constant danger in addition to appalling sinkings.

Information received here from London indicates that Britain still has not yet found any effective formula for coping with this desperate situation, while Germany is fitting out new submarines onto the Atlantic at the rate of one craft a day.

The Daily Mail warns: "Reichsfuehrer Hitler is now determined to defeat Britain on the seas. The question is whether we are really aware of the crisis confronting us due to his submarine attacks and whether our counter-measures are adequate to carry on effective submarine-hunting. Three months since the establishment of an anti-submarine commission in the War Cabinet, we are told that the sinkings of German submarines do not as yet equal the number being built by Germany. Unless Britain is able to reduce the submarine menace, and that quickly, our offensives on various fronts would be seriously impaired and the war will be longer than is necessary."

The Daily Express admonishes that in order to overcome the submarine menace the United States and Britain must quickly build ships, improve air tactics for attacking submarine and speed up the building of destroyers. Small merchant speed-boats must also be built at a rapid pace.

Italian Craft Active

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, January 12.—The grand New Year submarine offensive of the Axis navies is playing havoc with the Anglo-American naval defense as well as merchant shipping.

The Giornale d'Italia in today's issue ran an article on "Italian Submarine Fleet in Action" in which the determination of the Italian submarine fleet to crush the enemy in conjunction with the German submarine fleet and the Nippon Navy was expressed in bold terms.

According to the figures cited in this article, Italian submarines since its entry into the European War to date have sunk 30 enemy warships aggregating 940,000 and 154 merchant ships totalling 1,200,000 tons.

Breaking the splendid record established by Captain Enzo Grossi, commander of a submarine flotilla, who is credited with the sinking of two United States battleships, one merchant ship and two tankers, comprising 101,500 tons, a new naval hero has emerged in the person of Lieutenant-Commander Carlo Fetia di Cosato, who has to date sunk 17 enemy merchant ships aggregating 103,580 tons. His feats are regarded as particularly remarkable in that the results have mainly been achieved by daring close-range attacks using turret guns. This fiery fighting method, transcending death, the article concluded, is eloquent testimony to the readiness of the Italian Navy to destroy the enemy by submarine warfare.

MAIL IN ENGLISH BANNED

Effective July 1 in Shonan for Diffusion of Japanese Language

The Shonan Military Administration announced Wednesday that commencing July 1 this year mailing of all private postcards and letters written in English will be prohibited, considering the diffusion of Japanese language. The languages permitted after that date will be Japanese, Malaian, Chinese, Hindu and Thai. The use of English in textbooks, designated printed matters, periodicals and others recognized by the military authorities will be permitted even after that date.

NEW ERA ENVISAGED BY JAPANESE ENVOY

Ambassador Stahmer Declares China Is Now Cooperator in Axis Camp

Domei

NANKING, January 11.—The declaration of war by the National Government of China on the United States and Britain is certain to bring about one of the greatest turns in the history of China since the Opium War, declared Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, in a radio address over the Nanking Broadcasting Station this evening.

Paying high tribute to the war declaration, the Japanese Ambassador stated that the National Government of China has thus responded to the general demand of the people and has taken a concrete step toward the realization of the ideals of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of the Chinese Republic.

The gist of Ambassador Shigemitsu's radio address follows:

To Bring New Era

"In a firm resolve to share life and death with Japan, China decided war on the United States and Britain. This policy is certainly one of the greatest decisions ever made by the National Government and will bring about the biggest turn in the history of China since the Opium War.

"Japan, through its own experience and as a country in Asia, has been extending a full cooperation to China for the restoration of the latter's sovereignty.

"In view of the spirit in which China declared war on the United States and Britain, Japan is heartily desirous of having the fair and right demands of China realized.

"This is undoubtedly a proper attitude toward our comrade on a common front. It is the friendship of Japan toward the Chinese people in general who have pledged to share life and death with the Japanese.

"In this connection, Japan, without any demand from China, has taken a concrete and practical step for realizing the abolition of unfair treaties between Japan and China. This has resulted in Japan's concrete expression of its intention to abolish extraterritoriality and to return concessions.

"This decision on the part of Japan can in no way be compared with the false expressions of camouflaged goodwill toward China by the United States and Britain which have no rights and interests left in China."

Stahmer Hails Accord

Domei

NANKING, January 11.—Expressing his heartfelt congratulations on the Nanking Government's declaration of war on the United States and Britain, Heinrich Stahmer, newly-appointed German Ambassador to Japan, declared in a radio adddress that the Republic of China has risen up as a cooperator in the establishment of the new Greater East Asia.

By participating in the war, the Republic of China has taken up arms on the side of the Asiatic races, including Japan, and at the same time has become an ally of Germany, the German Ambassador asserted.

He pointed out that it was the Anglo-American countries that caused internal troubles in the Republic of China and deepened the gaps between its neighbor country in order to gain an unfair advantage. China, Dr. Stahmer declared, has entered the current war in order to defend itself and now is proceeding toward attainment of a final victory in close cooperation with its allies.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

buffer between officialdom and the people they cannot make evident their true significance.

From this standpoint, an especially positive significance must be seen in the detailing to the control associations by the Ministry of Welfare a part of labor administration, and that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry before that released to them some of its powers. Good results are expected from the fact that the control associations have been given certain powers in labor administration.

What is desired most in the strengthening of production is the opening of the so-called narrow path of production, formed by materials and labor. With stress now laid on the most important points the distribution of labor, the adjustment of wages and various other problems of labor administration must be adjusted. The cooperation between the government and the people, between the controller and the controlled, is becoming further closer.

Maj.-Gen. Yamashita Passes

Major-General Gosaburo Yamashita, 75, and retired, died at his Hamamatsu home on Monday. He used to be principal of the Kumamoto Military Preparatory School, Commander of the Mito Regiment, and held many other important military posts.

North China Front Secure

Despite the bitter cold weather prevailing, the Imperial Army is active on the North China front.

The photo shows a soldier guarding a steep mountain pass in Shansi Province.

(Passed by War Ministry)

Morrison Foresees Britain's Collapse

(Continued From Page 1)

however, were quick to point out that this organ actually is designed to function as a colonial department to take over American occupied lands as American territory.

(2) Documents of an American military attache which were discovered in the American embassy in Vichy at the time of the American invasion of North Africa conclusively revealed that the objective of the American invasion of North Africa lay in the complete absorption of French possessions. German circles lean strongly to the opinion that America will never willingly return North Africa to France. From that the Anglo-American clash behind the De Gaulle-Darlan puppet regimes facade can be readily understood, as can the reason why America is attempting to build bases at Dakar and other West African points without anything to do with Britain and why it is doing everything to get Britain out of the way there.

U.S. Taking Over Control

(3) By the lease-lend law America is invading the British Empire economically and is destroying from the foundations the structure formed by the Ottawa compact. America has signed lease-lend agreements not only with the British homeland but with the various British dominions and colonies and to these it is sending economic missions and groups of technicians.

It is needless to say that these are sent to establish American economic control. On top of that America behind the lease-lend law has placed strict restrictions in trade between the British homeland and the British possessions. It has now become impossible for Britain to trade with its own possessions without permit from the American Department of Commerce.

This deplorable, to Britain, condition has been attacked time and time again by the British magazine Economist. And conservative Patrick Hanon and Henry Brook delivered oratorical blasts at it at a recent meeting of the British Industrial Federation. Said Hanon, "The American lease-lend law is destroying British industry. That is because without asking American permission Britain cannot even trade with its own dominions and colonies. After the war British industry will be on the brink of ruin and Britain will owe America more than 25,000,000,000 pounds."

Britain Being Robbed

Thus not only has America legally robbed Britain of its islands in the Atlantic in exchange for supplies of arms, but it also is working to steal its markets. It is the same in South America. America monopolizes the importat raw materials in South America and is doing all it can to prevent them from going to Britain. And this has become the source of many bitter tirades in the British press.

Another sad British outlook is that its marine and other transportation will soon be completely taken over by America. America has already established many air companies in British possessions and with more ships being turned out by its shipyards British leaders sadly foresee a future when British shipping is completely wiped out and American ships take their place. This problem has been and is being discussed in parliament.

Of the imperialistic American design to rob foreign lands, Virginio Gayda in the Giornale D'Italia on January 6 declared, "Roosevelt has established a military administration school at the University of Virginia. The aim of this school is to educate personnel which would become necessary when an American government is established in Europe and the training period is a short one of four months. American heads thus continue to day dream. We will not be surprised if they soon establish a submarine school, a stratosphere flying school, and a synthetic rubber school."

84-Year Old Employee of Foreign Office Honored for 24 Years of Loyal Service

On the occasion of the Thirteenth Imperial Rescript Observance Day last week, the Foreign Office held a ceremony in recognition of the faithful service of 84-year old Shigetami Suzuki who has been in the employment of the Foreign Office for the last 24 years.

Mr. Suzuki was born in Saga Prefecture in 1860 and for many years served at the Government-General of Chosen as a police superintendent. He retired in 1913 and five years later, at the age of 60, he entered the Foreign Office. During his 24-year period of service in the Archives and Documents Section of the Ministry's Secretariate, he was absent from his work only on two occasions. He is respected as a model worker, and regarded as a father of typists. Despite his old age, he leaves his home in Honcho Nakano-ku every morning to go to his office in Kasumigaseki.

In an interview with an Asahi reporter he remarked as follows: "In 1918 I entered the Archives and Documents Section. In the following year, Takeichiro Sakurai first learned Japanese typing and then introduced it into our Section. First we taught it to seven boys but later in 1920 we had four girl typists under us. Since then I have been in charge of all the typists in the Foreign Office. At present we have 78. My eldest daughter is already 53 years old and I have 13 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. For my pastime, I write Chinese poetry."

SUGAR SUPPLY SET-UP FAVORABLE FOR AXIS

Favorable Situation Brought About by German and Japanese Efforts

BERLIN, January 12.—After the annexation of the vast areas of Eastern Europe where sugar was produced on a large scale since a considerable time ago and after the Japanese Forces brought extensive sugar cane plantations under their control, the sugar supply situation of the Powers forming the Tripartite Alliance improved considerably. Now about 54 per cent of the world production of sugar is at their disposal.

Germany is one of the leading sugar beet growing countries of the world, having almost completely caught up with the sugar cane producing countries prior to the outbreak of the first world war. However, during the first world war and during the time following it the production of sugar beet in Europe suffered a severe setback.

In 1939 the sugar production of the world amounted to about 30,000,000 tons as against 19,000,000 in 1914. In 1939 beet sugar was produced up to over 11,000,000 tons, while the production of cane sugar amounted to over 18,000,000 tons.

Arrests on Darlan Case

The government authorities of the puppet French Regime in North Africa announced on January 12 that several backers in the Darlan assassination incident were arrested, according to a Lisbon dispatch, of the same date, relaying a wire from Algiers.

PHILIPPINE COTTON CROP SEEN AS SATISFACTORY

Abundant Yields Expected—Picking Already Begun in Del Carmen District

Domei

MANILA, January 13.—With the arrival of the dry season, the Philippine cotton crop is showing satisfactory progress due to the efforts of the various cotton growing companies, it was learned today.

In the Del Carmen district of Pampanga State, Luzon Island, cotton picking already has begun, while the cotton crop in southern Luzon promises to be highly satisfactory due to the timely rain in the early part of this month.

Cotton in the Del Carmen district was planted in the middle of last September earlier than other crops, it was said.

Meanwhile, it was understood that various cotton growing companies will, in the near future, issue reports on the amount of cotton they have grown.

ROOSEVELT CAUSES PESSIMISM IN U.S.

Message to Congress Predicts Much Difficulty Ahead in Prosecution of War

President Roosevelt's message to Congress on January 7 has been a great disappointment to many American citizens, causing them to take a very pessimistic view of the future of the war situation as he suggested to the public that much difficulty lies in the way of the prosecution of war, says a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

The London Daily Sketch in its issue of January 9 printed articles reflecting the pessimistic reaction of Americans on the message. The articles are substantially as follows:

"So far the Americans in general have been rather optimistic over the war situation on the basis of irresponsible comments in newspapers, magazines and public speeches. They have been working under the belief that the Axis forces can be driven out of North Africa in a brief period and that with this Turkey is likely to side with the anti-Axis nations.

"So many people have been impressed with an opinion that the European continent can be invaded by way of the Balkans and that the Axis forces have given up their plan of invading the British Isles,

"They also are looking forward to a possible conference of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin to negotiate matters relating to the solution of the postwar situation. In many quarters of America it has been believed that China will be made the scene of decisive battle in the East Asiatic war situation, as America and Britain are trying to do so through their support of Chungking.

"Americans also have been counting on the appearance of new powerful weapons in America and they are expecting that the European War will end during 1943 after which the war with Japan will be staged in a decisive way.

"The Washington Government rather is fearing that the majority of the American citizens are influenced by such reckless opinions advanced by irresponsible commentators. Even American authorities observe that it will be a matter of great difficulty for the Soviet forces to give a great blow to the German forces and that the anti-Axis forces lack strength to effect landing in West Europe at least for the time being. The menace of Axis submarines is far-reaching and warfare in the Atlantic is still dominated by the Axis countries. They also say that in the Pacific area, too, American forces have not been able to dislocate Japanese Forces from Wake Island and Aleutian islands.

U.S. Offensive Impossible

Tokyo Shimbun

SHANGHAI, January 8.—America's plan of offensive in North Africa for this year, which was clarified in President Roosevelt's message before Congress yesterday, can hardly be realized satisfactorily, local observers opine.

To preclude the possibility of a successful campaign in North Africa by the anti-Axis forces, these observers explain, London has recently admitted that the Anglo-American naval and air strength at present falls short of checking the strengthening of Axis positions in Tunisia.

Two first-class air bases and several auxiliary bases of the Axis forces in Tunisia have made the activities of the Anglo-American forces very difficult. The existence of these bases has made even the scouting of the Axis military strength in Tunisia impossible and presents a great obstacle to enemy maneuverings.

The unfavorable situation for the Anglo-American forces caused by such a condition has exerted bad effects on the political situation in the area as can be surmised from the fact that friction between America and Britain caused after the assassination of Admiral Jean F. Darlan has not been solved as yet. Such circumstances add to the difficulty of launching a large-scale counter-offensive.

Moreover, the Anglo-American campaign in North Africa during the last two months has fallen short of enemy expectations.

Indications are that the enemies are now racking their brains over means of sending sufficient planes to North Africa to cope with the Axis air strength.

The direction of this year's offensive, in the opinion of local observers, will be decided by the way in which the enemy air strength is divided for North Africa, Burma and the Solomons areas.

Japanese Soldiers To Make Broadcast From Manchou Station

Domei

HSINKING, January 13.—Japanese officers and men of the Kwantung Army, who are carrying out their duties in the subzero weather, will take part in a 40-minute radio amusement program to be broadcast from the Hsinking Broadcasting Station from 9:15 p.m. on January 15. The broadcast will be made in return for a special radio entertainment program which the JOAK radio station specially arranged for the consolation of officers and men at the front on the night of January 7.

NAVAL OFFICER SUCCUMBS

Rear-Admiral Seigo Hara, 70, retired, died of acute pneumonia on Tuesday morning at his residence in Meguro.

He was successively appointed staff officer of the Naval Station at Port Arthur; captain of the warships, Fuji and Naniwa; and was director of the Harbor Department of the Yokosuka Naval Station. In 1916, he was promoted to Rear-Admiral.

Funeral services will be conducted according to Shinto rites at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on Friday from 2 to 2:30 p.m.

Nagoya Customs Chief Dies

Kiichi Otsuka, Director of the Nagoya Customs, died of cerebral apolexy on Monday. He was 48 years old. He held many important posts in the Finance Ministry and was appointed to the present position in October, 1941.

STORM IN CONGRESS OVER FLYNN MOUNTS

Press Hints Desire for Senate To Reject Appointment as Envoy to Australia

Nothing in the Congressional history of the United States has placed both Houses into such utter commotion as President Roosevelt's appointment of Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee as Minister to Australia with rank of ambassador, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

A whirlwind of condemnation of the appointment, fanned by scathing criticisms directed against Roosevelt and Flynn by Wendell Willkie, 1940 Republican presidential candidate, and by Congressmen has placed Roosevelt in a predicament, says Reuter's report from Washington, the dispatch says, bluntly mentioning that the situation is developing very seriously against Roosevelt.

Press Raps Appointment

America's public opinion relating to the appointment of Flynn, the Reuter's dispatch continues, is growing so serious that such a situation has not been witnessed in the Congressional history of the United States. Newspapers also are stoutly against the appointment of Flynn, according to the Domei report.

The New York Times had the following to say:

"Roosevelt intended to drive Flynn out of America to Australia, as a means to cope with a political embarrassment. The result, however, is that this has simply demoralized the spirit of the American citizens at home and caused America to lose its dignity abroad. Until President Roosevelt confirms his appointment of Flynn as definite and irrevocable we will refuse to believe it. Otherwise. The Senate's only course will be to reject the appointment."

The New York Sun said:

"How much scandalous the appointment of Flynn is for the interest of the United States, Australians may not know, but they will immediately realize this. At any rate, Australia is playing the most important part in the present war and it is earnestly hoped that President Roosevelt will stop such a joke as the appointment of Flynn."

The New York Herald-Tribune said:

Insult to Australians

"The appointment of Flynn is not only an insult to the Australians, but to the Americans as well. The Washington Administration will not be able to find any excuse for this. The Senate is very likely to refuse confirmation of his appointment. Of all the nonsensical and absurd personnel policy sponsored by Roosevelt the present selection is the worst and this will be written forever as one of the most glaring mistakes of his personnel policy."

Flynn himself, however, is as complacent as ever in spite of the stormy situation confronting him. When interviewed by newspapermen on January 13, he said as follows, according to the Domei dispatch:

"It is a demagogic sort of news that I used wooden bricks owned by New York City free for pavement at my villa. I paid money for these materials and laborers. The Bronx jury proved what I did as right. If the Senate Foreign Relations Committee intends to carry on investigation on the wooden brick affair, I intend to ask the Mayor of New York to stand as witness."

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INDO-CHINA VITAL COG IN ASIAN NEW ORDER

French Colony Is Important Gateway Into Greater Co-Prosperity Sphere

Geographically situated in the very center of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, French Indo-China has quickly fitted herself into a rapidly changing world order, reports a special correspondent to the Mainichi Shimbun, in discussing the important role that this country has taken during the past year.

As the gateway into the southern regions, French Indo-China is the step-over point for sea-borne as well as air-borne travellers to and from Japan, and with the constant flow of passenger traffic all the hotels in Saigon are filled to capacity, and there is an unmistakable Tokyo atmosphere in this city.

During the past year great changes have occurred in the southern regions as well as over Japan, and, as the Mainichi correspondent writes, a great change in a peaceful form has taken place in French Indo-China, which under France's tutelage has attained a definitely European character and which has maintained neutrality following the outbreak of the historic War of Greater East Asia.

Following the agreement for the stationing of Japanese troops in French Indo-China, an economic treaty and a mutual defense pact were concluded between the two countries. From French Indo-China the units of the Imperial Japanese Army moved forth to open their brilliant campaigns to the southward, and day by day the importance of this pivotal base increased.

On December 9, 1941, the day following the outbreak of the war, a military agreement between Japan and French Indo-China was announced, and under the terms of the second economic treaty concluded the previous summer, Japan was to receive raw materials as well as foodstuffs, so that as far as material resources were concerned the two countries were brought together in close cooperation.

Faces Peaceful Future

During the days of these negotiations, the French Indo-China Government-General feared greatly that in the event of war against the Chungking, British and American forces that Indo-China or the seas surrounding it would immediately become the scene of battle so that its country would be hurled into the vortex of such upheaval. However, following the victorious campaigns undertaken by the Japanese Forces its borders have been cleared of such dangers, and once again French Indo-China faces an unthreatened future.

Hitherto this country had been shipping its surplus resources to France, but with facilities for such trade no longer available, its economic future has been blessed by the open markets in Japan, who has thus become the economic as well as military benefactor of French Indo-China.

No particular sacrifice has been demanded of this country in supplying goods to Japan or to her troops in the southern regions, and it had only to continue its normal activities to do so. Just as the economic pact between these two countries emphasized the trade agreement, so their relations revolved around only their commercial intercourse.

Therefore, in the reorganization of production in the southern regions in the course of the building up of the occupied areas, French Indo-China will be affected only as to her commerce and nothing more.

Exports to Japan

For a long time Saigon rice has been shipped in great quantities to Japan, and up to the present the annual rice export from French Indo-China to Japan amounted to 90 per cent of this year's estimate. In addition, corn, coal, silicon, rock phosphate, pine tar, leather and other articles have been sent to Japan, while rice, dried and salted fish and coal have been shipped to the occupied southern regions. For the troops stationed within her borders she has supplied rice and forage as she had done previously to the war, while bean paste and soy sauce are now being produced on her lands.

Other supplementary foodstuffs as well as building and construction materials are also provided, and only arms and munitions need be shipped from Japan to the southern areas.

Thus, French Indo-China is abundant with all economic resources to meet her own civilian needs as well as the military and constructive requirements of Japan.

Problems Facing F. I. C.

A nation's economic policies depend upon its national desires, and in the future the economical activities of French Indo-China will be influenced not only by its commercial circumstances but by her domestic productive system as are affected by foreign economy.

In referring to the inhabitants of French Indo-China, the Mainichi correspondent declares that the southern areas are not looked upon solely as sources of resources and supplies. In this war against the Anglo-American Powers, the closest cooperation is required between these regions and Japan for the defense of the southern portion of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and for this purpose Japan cannot dispense with the friendship and support of the peoples of these areas.

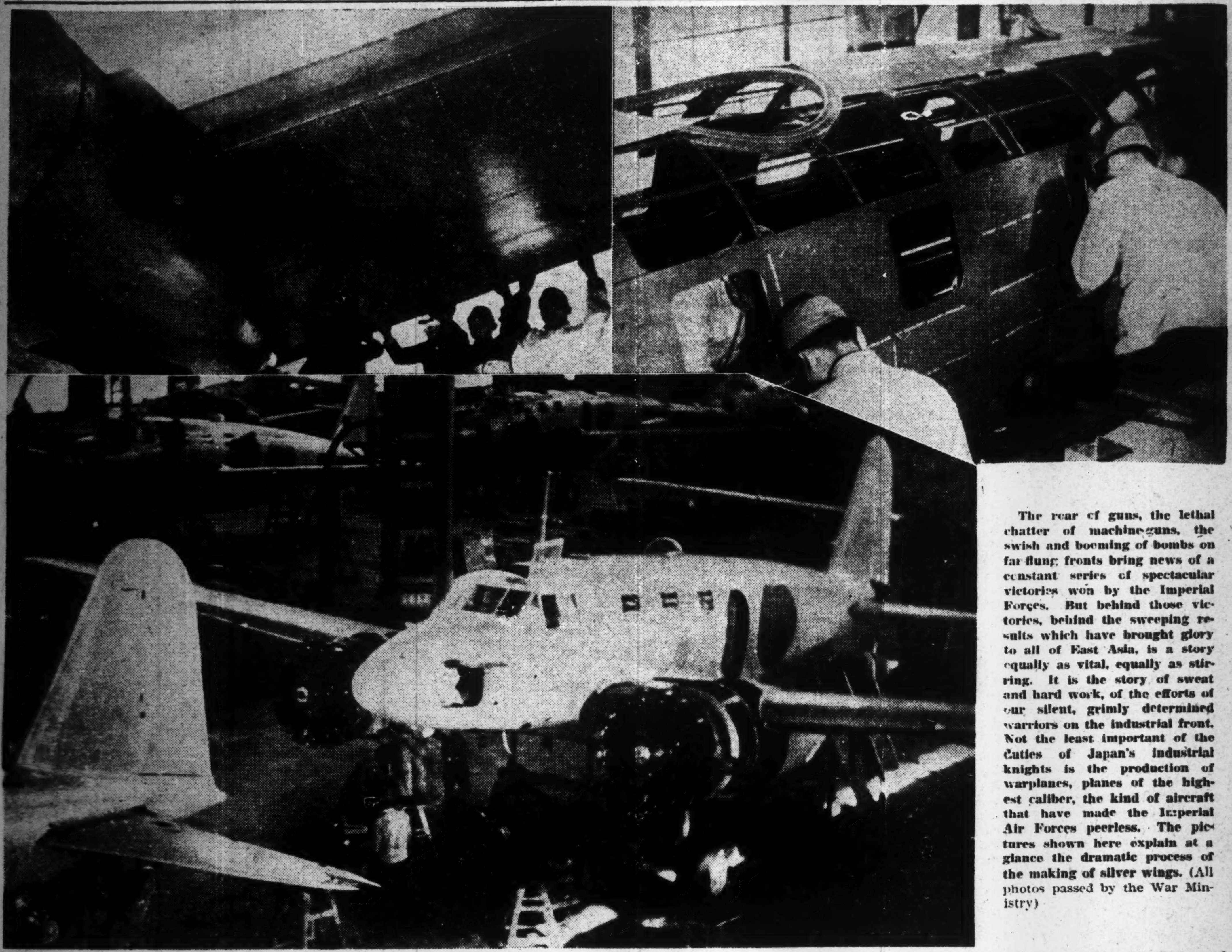
Up to a short time ago the people of Indo-China submitted fully to the authority of the French Government, but with the collapse of France they have been assailed by many doubts.

However, despite the slanderous propaganda which was hurled at Japan by the DeGaullist regime when Japan made her peaceful entry into French Indo-China and which continued following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the people in this country have deepened their understanding of Japan's intentions, and students and the young people here are hailing the opportunity to carry out their long-cherished dream of being able to construct a better Asia.

A cancerous growth that is hampering the development of French Indo-China at this stage is the existence of the DeGaullist regime. The invasion by force of the American troops into French territories in north and west Africa has again thrown France into another national crisis, but at this point Admiral Decoux, the Governor-General of French Indo-China, issued a declaration emphasizing the close relationship and friendship existing between his country and Japan and simultaneously ordered the suppression of DeGaullist publications in Saigon. The future progress of the material and moral rehabilitation of French Indo-China will depend on the complete eradication of the DeGaullists, the Mainichi correspondent concluded.

+ + + + + SILVER WINGS IN THE MAKING + + + + + +

A Steady Flow of Super Warcraft Is the Answer of Japan's Industrial Warriors To America's Production Propaganda



The roar of guns, the lethal chatter of machine-guns, the swish and booming of bombs on far-flung fronts bring news of a constant series of spectacular victories won by the Imperial Forces. But behind those victories, behind the sweeping results which have brought glory to all of East Asia, is a story equally as vital, equally as stirring. It is the story of sweat and hard work, of the efforts of our silent, grimly determined warriors on the industrial front. Not the least important of the duties of Japan's industrial knights is the production of warplanes, planes of the highest caliber, the kind of aircraft that have made the Imperial Air Forces peerless. The pictures shown here explain at a glance the dramatic process of the making of silver wings. (All photos passed by the War Ministry)

WAR CAUSE TRACED TO U.S. IGNORANCE

Historian Says It Is Natural Outcome of Failure to Grasp Situation

By DR. KENZO AKIYAMA
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

The current war is not the inevitable outcome of events which had been generated since the establishment of the League of Nations but the natural outcome of American ignorance and bigotry over Japan's growing power and their arrogant, overbearing attitude which has been maintained since the arrival of Commodore Perry at Uraga.

Commodore Perry's haughtiness was a manifestation of America's superiority complex which continually asserted itself throughout the Manchurian Incident, on the occasion of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo, Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, the China Affair and the time of the conclusion of the Tri-Partite Pact.

The disrupting influence of the West and the impending crisis resulting from western contact were perceived early by the Emperor Komei. The Emperor Meiji, even in His childhood, was not oblivious to the dangers confronting the nation.

In 1858, the Emperor Komei had dispatched an Imperial messenger to the Grand Shrines of Ise to report on the menaces from the West. In the report, the Emperor Komei stated that Japan, since 1848, has been subjected to foreign threats, particularly from the United States who harbored an insatiable ambition to absorb Japan and whose ideology was of the most pernicious kind. Non-acceptance of the American demands, the Emperor Komei reported, might mean that the United States might resort to arms. At the same time, the Emperor Komei sent another Imperial messenger to the Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine to pray for the peace and prosperity of the country.

In the following year, the Emperor again solicited divine support in a verse in which the Sovereign prayed for the obliteration of the impending western peril.

The Namamugi incident of 1862, which arose from the indiscretion of four British residents, brought in its wake the fear of a British attack on the Japanese mainland. On this occasion, too, the Emperor Komei, it is described with awe, again dispatched an Imperial messenger to the Grand Shrines of Ise, reporting that it was rumored that the British fleet would arrive soon to despoil Japan.

The Emperor's apprehensions turned true and the British fleet attacked Kagoshima, and demanded indemnities. In the following year, the British Government instigated America, the Netherlands and France to send a combined fleet to Shimonoseki. The fleet consisted of 17 warships of which nine were British and one American. It was more than apparent that America and Britain secretly harbored a sinister design on Japan as early as the middle of the last century.

Enemy Policy Is Ridiculed By Spokesman

(Continued From Page 1)

livered on January 7, Roosevelt reviewed war developments during the last year, cunningly muffling up the serious setbacks suffered by the American armed forces, and bombastically stated that the United States will launch a large-scale counter-offensive against Japan this year.

"Roosevelt, however, was cunning enough to refrain from referring to the situation in the South Pacific where the American forces have suffered the most serious defeats and to the conditions in North Africa where the enemy forces have come to a standstill before the mighty armed strength of the Axis.

"In the budget message, the worried President explained that the colossal budget for the next fiscal year will seriously affect the lives of the United States citizens and pleadingly asked for the nation's patience and perseverance.

Chiang Waits in Vain

"Turning to the Chungking camp, we can witness the fact that the closing of the Burma Route by the Imperial Forces has dealt a severe blow to the moribund Chiang regime. Under the circumstances, Chungking is hoping against hope that America and Britain, even neglecting the fighting in Europe, will concentrate their offensive on Japan. When it comes to this vital issue, however, both Britain and the United States cannot but turn their heads and feign ignorance.

"In comparison with these fatal weak points of the enemy camp, the allies of the Axis are ever strengthening the already close ties among them. The East Asiatic bloc was further strengthened with the entry of China in the war.

"According to reports received here today, America and Britain, aping Japan's action, have formally abolished their extraterritorial rights in China. It is clear as daylight that the motive of this move lies in their traditional utilitarianism.

"In striking contrast to such a deceptive policy of the Anglo-American Powers, Japan's policy respecting China is aimed at the construction of a New Order in East Asia on the basis of ethical principles thereby bringing about a New Order in the World on the basis of justice and fairness. In this respect lies the fundamental difference between Japan's policy and the Anglo-American policy toward China."

Experts Rushing Preparations to Observe Total Eclipse of the Sun on February 5

Japanese astronomers, rushing final but careful preparations, are eagerly waiting to observe the total eclipse of the sun which will occur on February 5. These observations will be of great importance for another total solar eclipse will not occur in East Asia for a hundred years.

Experts of the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory have already left Tokyo for Hokkaido to make necessary arrangements.

Approximately 50 experts belonging to the Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku and Kyushu Imperial Universities and the Tokyo Central Meteorological Observatory are also making preparations to carry out an observation of the total eclipse of the sun on a hill north of Akkeshi and several other points in Hokkaido.

For another hundred years, there will be no opportunity in East Asia for observing another total eclipse. The eclipse on February 5 is observable only in Hokkaido and part of Alaska.

Regarding the forthcoming solar studies, Dr. Rikichi Sekiguchi, Professor of Tokyo Imperial University, declared that Japanese astronomers are fortunate to be able to carry out their studies despite the war as a result of the brilliant military triumphs.

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STIMSON CRITICIZES ROOSEVELT'S POLICY

Give Up African Battle as Long As U.S. Helpless, Says War Chief

Tokyo Shimbun

SHANGHAI, January 12.—United States Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson, in his statement on December 12, last year, rigorously criticized President Franklin Roosevelt's futile attempt to drive the Axis influence out of North Africa, it was revealed here today.

The Stimson statement, after calling the American invasion of Africa as "deft deception," the very epithet recently employed by the Daily Telegraph, London, concerning the invasion, is said to have voiced his dissatisfaction in the following vein:

"None in America or Britain is informed in detail about our North African operations. But all know clearly the results of the operations. President Roosevelt's plan to send the American soldiers to Africa was ripe during the last session of Congress. The plan as executed has gradually revealed its futility.

"We can believe something in the President's remark that the stagnation of the anti-Axis front in North Africa is due largely to the insufficient supply connection in the rear of our forces. As to his other reasons given in defense of the unfavorable situation on our side in Africa, none will be convinced of its truth.

"We all know that even a single soldier or a shell must be carried to the African front across vast expanses of sea. Some will still clamor for the establishment of a second front in Europe. The idea ought to be given up as long as the North African thrust by our forces does not bring in any tangible fruit."

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KABUKI OUTSTANDING IN JANUARY DRAMA

'Wang Ching-Wei' by Playwright Tokita Portrays Present Leader of China

The best dramatic offering this month seems to be at the Kabukiza theater where the leading satellites of the classic school are appearing in the time-honored vehicles, according to the consensus of vernacular dramatic critics. The world famous Kikugoro assisted by such big names as Kichiyemon and Mitsugoro do honor to one of the best playwrights this country has ever produced—Izumo Takeda—by offering "Sugawara" nearly in its entirety.

Together with ever popular "Chushingura," this play is nearly 200 years old and was first presented in Osaka. It is said that "Sugawara" following its premiere attained such wide popularity that it ran for nearly eight months.

Play Well Interpreted

The current presentation is not only, faithfully interpreted but also meets the approval of the present-day theater-going public. This goes to indicate the tremendous popularity this type of drama is enjoying among real theater loving fans of the country.

In addition, the Kabukiza offers two dance numbers, one of them comic, to complete the colorful program. Kikugoro as usual captivates his audience in "Wisteria Girl" with gorgeous costume and elaborate stage setting.

Critical Tokyo theater-goers this month will probably notice the frequent appearance of the name Kazuo Kikuta as the author of many plays produced by the commercial stage these days. Two of his creations are being staged this month, one at the Yurakuza and the other at the Meijiza and both of them handling a similar subject. The former offers "Exchange Ship" which treats the inhuman treatment meted out to Japanese internees at Fort Missoula and other concentration camps in America. It exposes dramatically the brutality of the Yankee authorities and Mr. Kikuta succeeds remarkably well in presenting the barbarous mentality of the average American.

In "A Girl from 'Frisco,'" at the Meijiza, playwright Kikuta goes in for a humorous but serious character sketch of a Japanese girl brought up in America. It disclosed a marvelous transformation of a girl from degraded Yankeeism to the true spirit of Japanese womanhood.

Written by Tadamoto Tokita, "Wang Ching wei" is one of the ambitious dramatic highlights of the month as currently staged at the Tejkoku Gekijo by the Shinkokugeki troupe. Mr. Tokita will be remembered as the author of widely popular "Blood" portraying the life of the Nisei in America last summer at the Tsukiji New National Theater, the home of the little theater movement. This time he takes up the subject of a living historic character and succeeds in recreating before the footlights the present leader of the Nanking Government whose name has been the top-flight news character in the past few months.

Big Actors Participate

Especially interesting is his association with the Chiang Kai-shek in the early days of the Chinese revolution. These two chief roles are taken by Shogo Shimada and Ryutaro Tatsumi, both the leading actors of this company.

At the Takarazuka Theater, the girls' revue troupe has on its program one of the Co-Prosperity Sphere numbers relating to an Annamese legend and brings to life the folk tale of many years ago. Interspersed with dancing and singing, it is an attractive entertainment for the lovers of light music and entertainment.

Concert Calendar

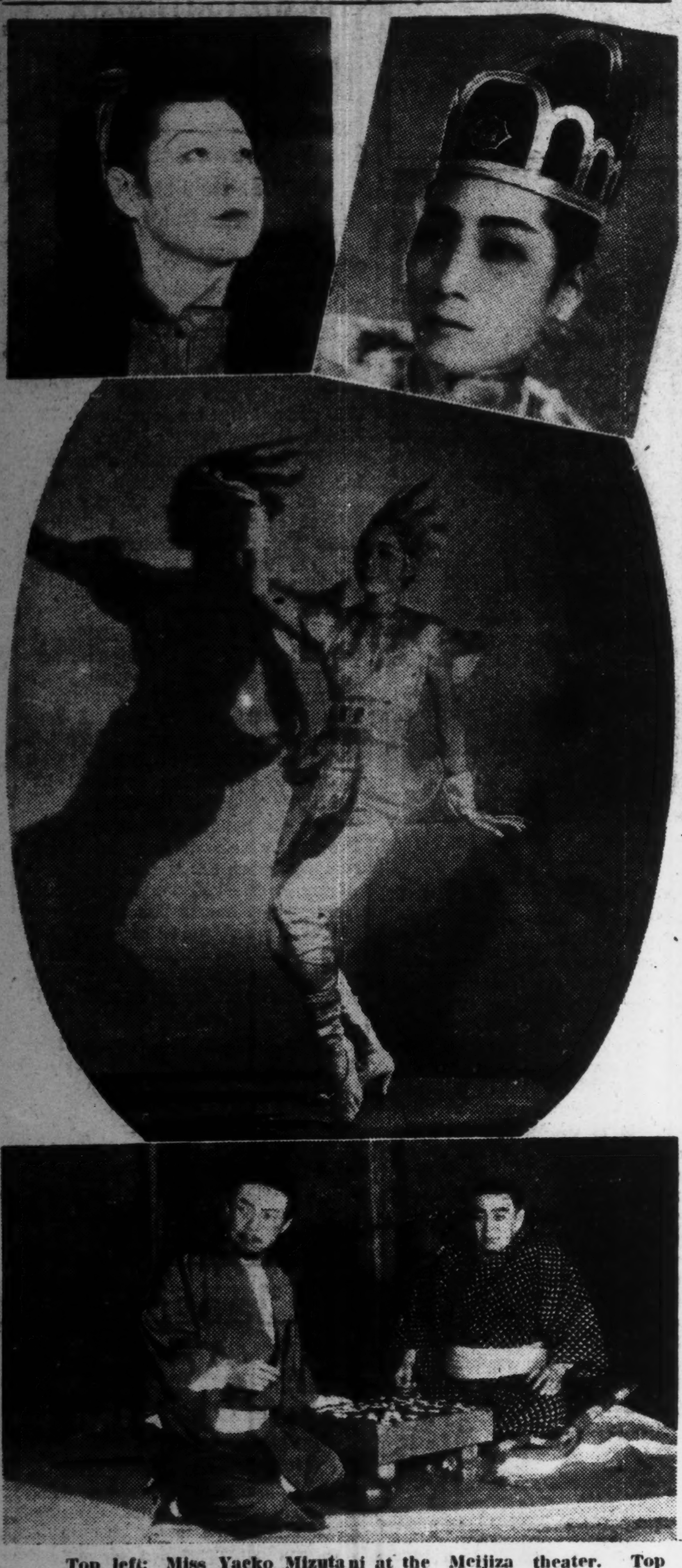
A piano recital by Miss Toyoko Tohmi, Friday, January 15, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program includes Liszt's variations on the theme of Bach; Beethoven's Eroica Variations; Debussy's Twelve Preludes and Chopin's Four Scherzos.

The 26th Concert of the Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, Saturday, January 16, matinee at 1 p.m. and soiree at 5:30 p.m., at the Kyoritsu auditorium. The program includes soprano solo by Miss Miho Nagato; violin solo by Professor Willy Frey, accompanied by Miss Sonoko Tanaka at the piano; and dance performance by Madame Seiko Takata and her dancing troupe.

A light music concert, Sunday, January 17, at 6:30 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan, entitled "Katsuhiko Haida's Favorite Songs' Rendition."

Midori Hosokawa's symphonic compositions concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of M. Hosokawa, Tuesday, January 19, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Fumiko Fujita, soprano. The program includes, Overture, Paen of East Asia Triumph; "Yamato-ji" (soprano solo with orchestra); The Larch Tree, symphonic Poem with soprano solo, and "Mt. Fuji," a Symphonic Suite.

Before Tokyo Footlights



Top left: Miss Yaeko Mizutani at the Meijiza theater. Top right and middle: Some of the leading Takarazuka girls' revue players in a musical drama about Annam. Lower: Masao Inouye (right) as patriot Takamori Saigo at the Meijiza.

"Modern Symphony Orchestra"

By ONAMUN-MSA.

A symphony orchestra, whether ancient or modern, without the Strings is not only unthinkable but absurd; it is like a banquet without wine or a home without a woman. Coming down to "brass-tacks" at once, there are two fundamental factors necessary for a good work, namely; skill and tool. Only after these two are working in the highest degree and harmony, can one give any consideration to such matters as interpretation and other more complex effects connected with psychic problems, which are really much more interesting. But let one first take up the comparatively simpler of the two—the tool (in this case, it is the string-instruments; the violin, the cello, the viola and the double-bass). As they are all practically the same in construction and principle (except the size, and of course the pitch-range and the tone-quality), one will pick out the most important of the family, the violin.

The violin very rarely comes to one in a proper playable condition; something is always wrong. First, one has to choose "the right kind" of violin. This refers not only to the size of the violin in accordance with one's own physical requirements, but the sound produced on a given violin has also to be considered. Then, one has to examine the bridge (the bridge is just placed vertically or at right-angle to the table or the "belly" of the violin, and held in that position by the downward pressure of the four strings. The bridge is not glued to or built in units with the violin as some people fancy. The bridge is quite detachable and is an independent piece of mechanism) with regard to the height, the curve, the position, the four notches, etc., assuming that the bridge is of the "right kind".

The sound-post and its relative position to the bridge and to the right F hole (i.e. the one nearer to the E string). The four strings and the distance between the G-D-A-E, again assuming that the strings are of the proper kind, and correct thickness relative to one another and to the violin.

The four pegs and the way the four strings are put on; the condition of the finger-board, the nut, the tail-piece, the tail-pin and so on. It is not exaggerated to say, half the trouble in violin-playing is due to badly adjusted violins.

A good violin bridge is made of close and equally grained, hard, well-matured maple. Generally speaking, the following data will be found to give a satisfactory result. The thickness at the top of the bridge (i.e. where it receives the four strings) should be about one m.m. (or just under) and the thickness at the feet of the bridge should be about four m.m., if you look at the bridge sideways.

The sound-post should be about two m.m. behind the bridge on the E string side. Moving the sound-post toward the right F hole, or away from it, has a great bearing on the equalization of the strength of tone on the four strings. The sound-post should always stand as vertical as possible (i.e. at a right-angle to the table and to the back), but in very rare cases, one obtains a better result with the sound-post standing slightly off the vertical-line (i.e. peeping through the tail-pin hole, one would see the sound-post standing slightly off the vertical line, either leaning more toward the right F hole or away from it; but peeping through the right F hole, holding the violin sidewise and parallel to the earth-surface, the sound-post must be vertical in any case.

The four strings most generally used are the steel E, the gut A, the gut D (or the aluminium covered gut D string), and the silver-covered gut G string. The foundation of "covered" strings are gut and either an aluminium or a silver wire is wound in a spiral form. Sometimes, fine silk threads are inserted between the gut foundation and the metal covering to prevent the string from "rattling" during unfavorable weather (humidity or low temperature) owing to difference in the ratio of expansion between the gut and the metal. In "all metal strings," the foundation of "covered" strings are steel.

The gut strings, A and D, should have a clear, mellow, whitish appearance; smooth and equal in diameter throughout the length of the string. Excessive brownish or dark amber color shows that the gut strings are not fresh. For general purposes, strings of medium thickness are preferable. The G and the A should be almost equal in thickness, while the D should be about one and a half times the thickness of the G, and the gut E (so rarely used these days) about half the thickness of the gut D. The "covered" D string would be naturally thinner than the gut D in the same ratio of tensity. When one uses a steel E string, a standard "thin" steel E string would be preferable.

The distance between the G-D-A-E should be, from G to D, about 12 m.m., from D to A, about 12 m.m., and from A to E, about 11½ m.m. (these are the measurements between the notches, indented at the top of the bridge to receive and keep apart the four strings). The distances between the four notches at the nut (near the peg-box) are exactly half of those at the bridge.

The spacing of the G, D, A, and E strings is chiefly determined by the player's physical conditions, i.e. whether the finger-tips are broad or slender, etc. The four pegs, when tuning, should work smoothly and with positive action. Pegs that are sticky or jerky when tuning can usually be remedied with powdered "black-lead."

Mounting String

To mount the string on to a peg, pass the string through the hole and then pull the string so that the string is slightly taut between the bridge and the nut; pass the string-end below the stretched string from left to right (in the case of the G and the D strings), and right to left (in the case of the A and the gut E strings), and then pull up the string-end toward the scroll. This action ensures a sort of locking action, and then slowly turn the peg while still holding the string-end until the string is "locked"; cut away the surplus string and tune up to the required pitch.

After mounting four fresh strings, they should be tuned "altogether" gradually and not one at a time to the standard pitch. The equalization of the tension at all times being the reason.

A word about mounting the steel E and the G strings. In the case of steel E String, insert the end of the wire into the peg-hole, so that the extreme end of the wire just protrude from the other side of the peg-hole, and then keep on winding until the standard pitch in accordance with the above general direction of tuning. The G string needs a special way of mounting owing to its "covered" string. When mounting the G string on to the peg, see that at the interlocking stage there is a certain amount of silk covering part protruding from both sides of the peg-hole. That is the part one should interlock and not where the silver-covering is, because if it interlocks at that part the string snaps sooner or later owing to the "biting" or "cutting" effect of the silver-wire on the gut foundation.

The finger-board should be straight and not be warped in any direction. The parts immediately under the four strings along the board should not be "rutted" by the constant pressure of the strings on the board. If those parts are "rutted," the finger-board needs "shooting", that is levelling with a special plane. This work is usually and much more satisfactorily done by an expert workman.

A good violin should have a pleasing quality of tone and a sufficient volume of tone; and the strength of the tone should be fairly equal on all four strings and on the whole register. A good violin-tone may be described as, "clear," "open," "sonorous," "broad," "deep," "vibrant," "warm," "mellow," and so forth. One should avoid "shrill" or "noisy" toned violins, as the tone of such violins is illusory in the same manner as the glitter of cheap gilded tinsel is. They give the impression of loudness under the ear of the player, but they lack the carrying power, that is to say the tones produced on such violins do not travel very far, for the simple reason the tones produced on such violins are inconsistent in their tonal texture. Thus, the sound-wave caused by such tones is more or less jarred, and consequently, the propagation of such sound-wave is poor; hence, the lack of carrying or penetration power.

INSTITUTE TO PROMOTE MUSIC WITH SOUTH AREAS

As Preliminary Step, Musicians To Collect Data in Taiwan

The Southern Regions Musical and Cultural Research Institute will dispatch experts to Taiwan on January 23 to collect ideas and materials to aid future compositions of southern color and effect.

The object of the project is to stimulate the cultural relations between Japan and the Southern Regions through their respective music.

With this in view the Institute will offer the musical data available in Taiwan to prominent Japanese composers who will create melodies appealing to Southern Regions listeners.

The Nampo Ongaku Bunka Kenkyujo was established in autumn last year at the suggestion of the Foreign Office, the Army and Navy Press Sections and the Board of Information.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Yamagata Daini, one of the patriotic movement before the dawn of the Meiji Restoration, who was dramatized in a four-act play by Shigei Iizuka, will feature a six-day performance at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji, commencing tomorrow. Members of several theatrical groups such as the Butaiza, Gikyokuza and Seinenza will play jointly in collaboration of the dramatic corps of various universities in Tokyo.

The Gekidan Tanpopo, a group of stage players organized at the end of last year headed by Takiko Mizunoe, popularly known as 'Tarkie' which is now playing at the Hogakuza, will also play next month at the same theater. The new program will consist of three plays, including "Ichiyo" (Higuchi Ichiyo, Famous Woman Writer of the Meiji Era), and "Dainaru Asa" (The Morning).

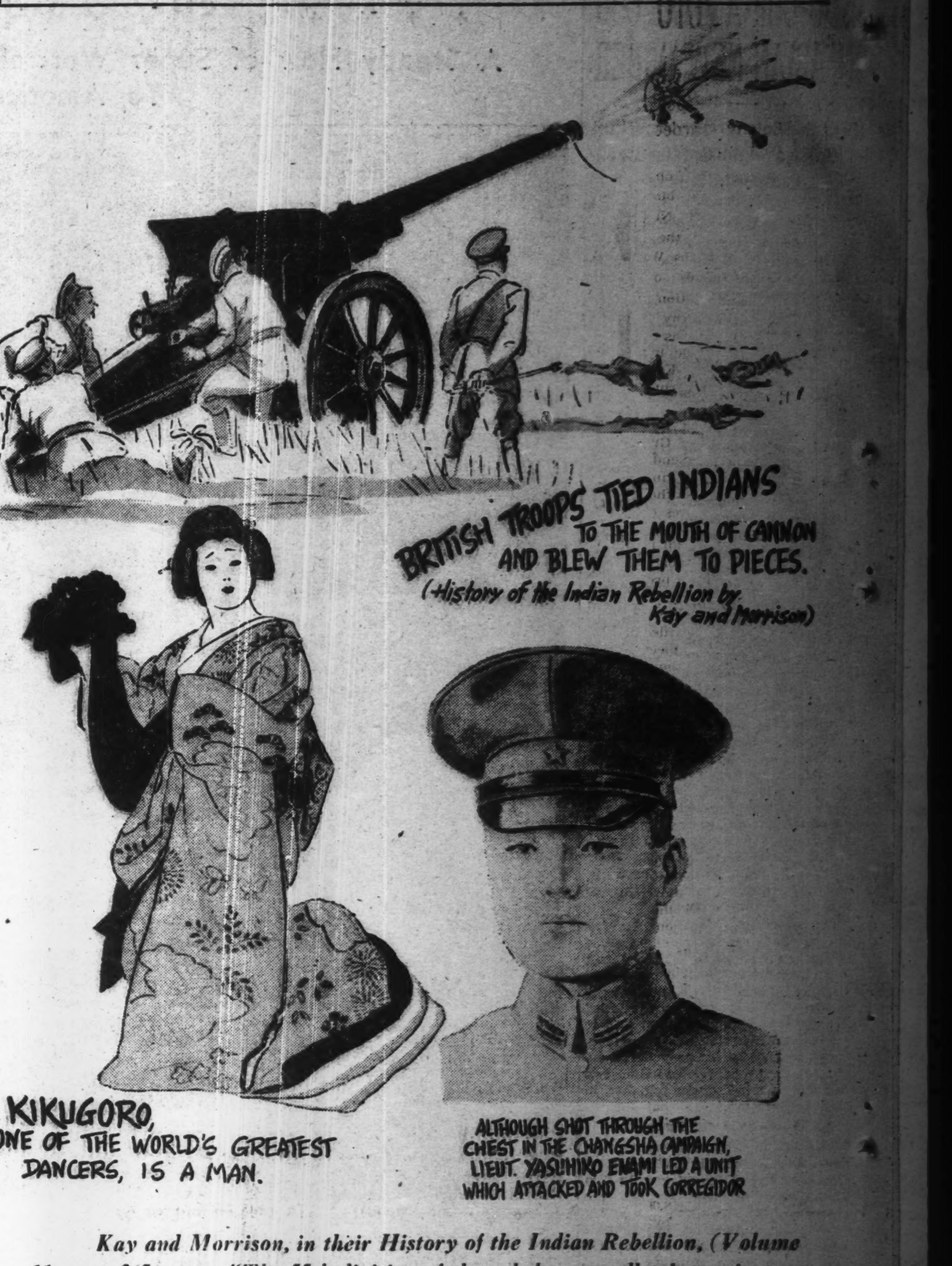
An investigation compiled by the Metropolitan Police Board concerning the plays submitted before the censorship last year revealed that altogether 3,409 plays were inspected, while those allowed for public performance totaled 2,997. This is an increase of about ten per cent as against the figures for the previous year when the 3,081 plays were inspected. It was also found that the plays reproducing the character and events of modern everyday life topped the list with 1,541. Next came the comedies, totaling 635. The Kabuki and other old dramas passed by the censors totaled 286. It is reported that the plays which were barred from performance totaled only 18.

To rationalize the theatrical materials, the Shochiku, Toho, Yoshimoto, and Hakotora theatrical entertainment enterprises have recently organized a group to be known as the Theatrical Material Investigation Committee, which will make a close cooperation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to carry out smooth operations of stage materials for use in stage settings, stage property and other apparatus for theatrical performances. The committee will comprise the leading stage designers and stage-property men both in the Kabuki and modern-school theatrical circles.

The Geijutsuza dramatic group, which is now playing at the Meijiza, has decided to go to Osaka next month. In Tokyo, the group is scheduled to appear at the Yurakuza in March when the so-called national drama, the title of which has not been announced, will be staged. Osuke Agi, noted contemporary playwright, is now engaged in producing this play.

The Dai Nippon Gageki Kyokai, which is supervising the activities of the "Kami Shibai" or the "Paper Theater on the Street," recently donated ¥1,177 to the War and Navy Ministries as national defense fund. The Kyokai's contribution since last March up to the end of last year aggregated ¥10,113.96.

STRANGER THAN FICTION


BRITISH TROOPS TIED INDIANS TO THE MOUTH OF CANNON AND BLEW THEM TO PIECES.
(History of the Indian Rebellion by Kay and Morrison)
KIKUGORO, ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST DANCERS, IS A MAN.
ALTHOUGH SHOT THROUGH THE CHEST IN THE CHANGSHA CAMPAIGN, LIEUT. YASUHIKO ENAMI LED A UNIT WHICH ATTACKED AND TOOK CORREGIDOR

Kay and Morrison, in their History of the Indian Rebellion, (Volume 11, page 367) say: "The 55th division of the rebels were all taken prisoner, so it was of no use to pardon them. We selected those who seemed to have bad traits, such as discontent and disobedience. If there were not enough of these, we decided to take the rest of the number in order of age, the eldest ones first. These were all either shot or tied to the mouth of cannon and blown to pieces."

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4. Mendelssohn: Spring Song
5. Mendelssohn: Hunting Song
6. Chopin: Nocturne Op. 48 No. 1
7. Chopin: Three Etudes
8. Liszt: Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6

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1943-44 BUDGET AIMS AT SECURING VICTORY

All Items With No Direct Bearings on Successful Prosecution of War Discarded

A marked difference is observable between the national budgets for the new fiscal year of Nippon and the United States in the fact that while the budget of the Washington Government stands on a shaky and unsteady foundation, that of Nippon is on a healthy and sound basis in all respects, as clearly shown in a brief article in the latest number of the Kokusei Graph, which substantially runs as follows:

Nippon's national budget for the second year of the War of Greater East Asia involves an expenditure of ¥9,995,000,000, showing an increase of ¥1,157,000,000 over the current fiscal year. The features of the next fiscal year's budget lie in the fact that, while it includes all items of expenditure indispensable for Nippon's final victory in the present war, all items with no direct bearings on the successful prosecution of the war have been discarded, as decided on at the cabinet meetings held in connection with the compilation of the budget.

The expenditure for the fiscal year 1943-44 involves ¥2,670,000,000 coming under the general account and ¥7,317,000,000 under the special account, showing increases over the fiscal year 1942-43 of ¥356,000,000 and ¥864,000,000 respectively.

The expenditures for the War and Navy Ministries, except ¥1,600,000 only, are not included in the general budget. It is clear, therefore, that the amount mentioned above involves the expenses for the two ministries' civil administration only.

Conspicuous Items

The most conspicuous items in the special account are:

1. The amount to be transferred to the extraordinary war fund account ¥2,755,000,000
   (This amount is larger by ¥229,000,000 as compared with the preceding fiscal year.)
2. The interest on national bonds ¥2,194,000,000
   (This amount is larger by ¥401,000,000 than that of the preceding fiscal year.)
3. Pensions and annuities ¥478,000,000
   (This shows an increase by ¥85,000,000 as compared with the fiscal year 1942-43).

The national treasury reserve, which has been growing larger year after year of late, remains the same as the fiscal year 1942-43, or ¥850,000,000.

Meanwhile, a remarkable increase is seen in every item of revenue. But, the revenue through bond issues, in keeping with the decrease in their flotation, shows a decrease of ¥251,000,000 as compared with 1942-43. The bond issues for the new fiscal year involve ¥800,000 for earthquake restoration, ¥18,300,000 for road construction, ¥1,255,000,000 to cover deficiency in revenue.

The general expenditure amounts to ¥2,600,000,000, which, however, is not open to any substantial increase due to the recognition of additional expenditures to be introduced later as in the case of last fiscal year, because the finance authorities are determined to recognize no additional expenditures unless absolutely necessary.

See the tables to follow:

1. Nippon's Budgets (General Account) Since 1897
(Unit—¥1,000,000)

	Revenue)	Expenditure	Excess of Revenue
1897	226.4	223.7	2.7
1912	687.0	593.6	93.8
1937	2,914.5	2,709.2	205.3
1938	3,595.0	3,288.0	306.9
1939	4,969.0	4,493.8	476.0
1940	6,445.0	5,860.2	584.8
1941	8,601.7	8,133.9	467.8
1942	8,837.7	8,851.0	....
1943	9,995.0	9,995.0	....

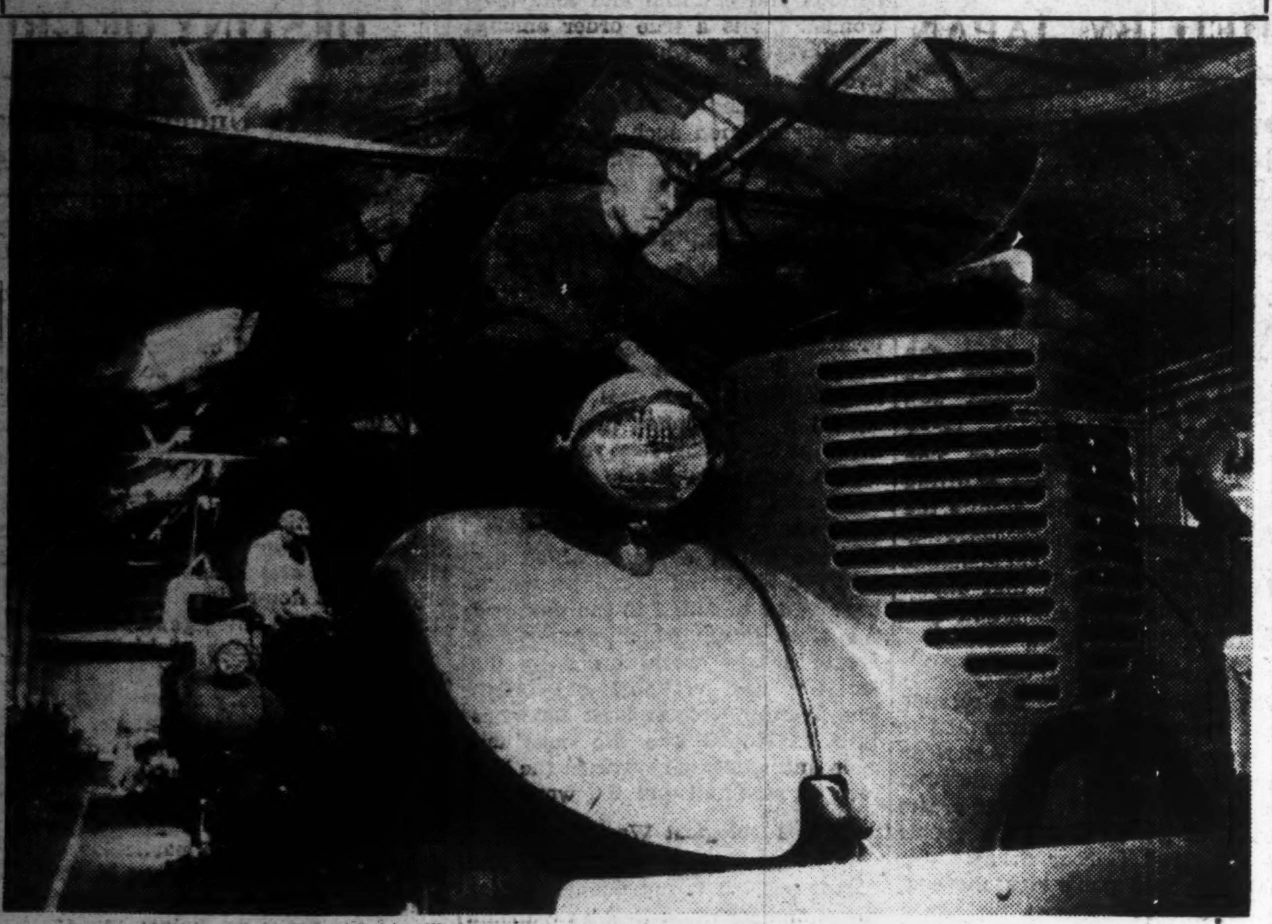
2. Sources of Revenue
Ordinary Account
(Unit—¥1,000,000)

	1940	1941	1942	1943
Taxation	2,915.7	3,255.3	4,550.7	Unk'n
Stamp revenue	135.6	145.7	160.4	"
Gvt. monopolies and property	499.4	600.8	717.3	"
Others	228.6	275.7	305.5	"
Total	3,779.2	4,277.4	5,733.9	6,452.0
Extraordinary Account				
Bond issues	1,182.3	2,406.3	1,526.3	1,274.0
Brought forw'd from the preceding fiscal year	476.0	584.8	....	330.0
Others	906.7	1,333.2	1,577.5	1,838.0
Total	2,665.0	4,324.3	3,103.8	3,542.0
Grand total	6,445.0	8,601.7	8,837.6	9,995.0

3. Expenditures Coming Under General Account for 1934-44

Household	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Foreign Ministry	66.8	74.0	81.1	44.0
Home Ministry	524.1	667.5	840.8	974.0
Finance M'try	1,718.4	2,492.6	5,488.9	6,074.0
War Ministry	1,192.5	1,515.2	55.8	0.6
Navy Ministry	1,033.7	1,497.4	22.7	1.0
Justice Ministry	57.9	65.3	69.2	70.0
Educat'n M'try	195.0	269.7	299.7	375.0
Agr. and Forestry Ministry	333.6	546.0	583.5	580.0
Com. and Industry Ministry	147.7	291.7	556.1	732.0
Communicat'ns Ministry	381.2	453.0	514.0	609.0
Overseas Affairs Ministry	53.9	67.4	78.5	332.0
Welfare M'try	150.0	188.9	242.9	....
M'try of Greater East Asiatic Affairs	....	....	....	394.0
Total	5,860.2	8,133.9	8,837.7	9,995.0

Motor-Making in Manchoukuo



An automobile plant somewhere in Manchoukuo turning out heavy trucks for the transportation of big loads. The progress of industrialization in this newly-risen country has been frequently referred to as amazing. In order to keep pace with this progress and to fulfil its mission as a supply base for Nippon in the War of Greater East Asia, the motor industry there has been greatly expanded.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES WILL BE FACILITATED

Plans for Commerce Chambers After Their Reformation Discussed by Representatives

In order to secure the greater activities of the chambers of commerce and industry throughout Nippon Proper after their anticipated reformation over 40 men representing the chambers of commerce and industry of eight leading commercial centers of the country, including Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and others, held a meeting Wednesday at the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce. The results of the meeting are expected to considerably facilitate the economic activities of the country during the new fiscal year, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The following were among the subjects of discussion and study at the meeting:

1. The expenditure for the new fiscal year and activities of the organizations.
2. Preparation of the list of voters in the election of the members.
3. Collection of dues from the members for maintenance of the organizations.
4. Retiring allowances for the officials.
5. Ceremonies to be observed in connection with the dissolution of the chambers of commerce and industry prior to their re-establishment under the new system.
6. Transfer of the rights, duties, and property from the chambers of commerce to the new organizations which are to replace the chambers of commerce.
7. Handling and treatment of various commercial and other organizations with close connections with the chambers of commerce.
8. The scope of the fields from which the members of the new organization (the Commercial and Industrial Economic Associations) are to be selected.
9. The qualifications which are required of the members of the new organization.

URUGUAY IS SUFFERING FROM LIQUID FUEL DEARTH

Receiving Only 40 Per Cent From Abroad and Curtailment Plans Made

BUENOS AIRES.—Uruguay is suffering from an acute shortage of liquid fuel as she is receiving from abroad only 40 per cent of her requirements, Minister of Labor Julio Cesar Canessa revealed yesterday, and he added the consumption of the fuel will have to be further curtailed.

The Minister pointed out that Uruguay's supply of liquid fuel depended exclusively on imports which are controlled by the so-called Pool Committee in Washington, which is responsible for exports of liquid fuel to Latin-American countries.

Besides the fact that little liquid fuel is arriving in the country, the shipments which reach Uruguay are irregular, thereby making any plan for equitable distribution well-nigh impossible.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	81.80	+ 0.90
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	78.00	+ 0.60
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	73.00	+ 2.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

TO PRODUCE TANNIN IN SOUTHERN AREAS

Extraction to Be Made on Native Soil Instead of in Nippon To Save Freight Space

With a view to ensuring smooth supplies of tannin, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is now scheduled to encourage extraction of tannin in the southern regions. The authorities feel confident that they can thereby effect a remarkable saving of freight space which has been needed for transportation to Japan of the voluminous raw materials of tannin, namely barks of mangroves, for refining processes, states the Nippon Sangyo.

It will be remembered that the authorities discovered, in parallel with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, that mangrove barks contain a large percentage of tannin, and that they started in summer last the production of tannin from mangrove barks imported from the southern regions.

Judging, however, from the fact that a substantial freight space is required for transportation of barks and that about one quarter of the freight space is sufficient to transport tannin extract taken from barks, the authorities came to the conclusion that it would be decidedly advantageous to start extraction of tannin on a large scale on the native soil and to import it to Japan Proper for refining processes.

The schedule mapped out by the authorities is featured by the following items:

(1) In view of the inadequate equipment of enemy assets in the southern regions, the authorities will alter some of the sugar mills now lying idle to suit tannin extraction, and experts will be called upon to substantiate similar establishments.

(2) In view of the simple process of boiling down mangrove barks into tannin extract, the authorities will encourage household extraction of tannin among the native inhabitants under the guidance of Nippon experts.

NEW COMET DISCOVERED

Named Fedtke After Astronomer Of Koenigsberg University

KOENIGSBERG.—Karl Fedtke, an astronomer of the Koenigsberg University, has discovered a new comet of the 8th magnitude, which has a star-like nucleus as well as a misty cover.

It stands to the east under Jupiter and is moving northwards towards the Greater Bear. It is not yet visible to the naked eye but will be so later as it is moving towards the earth. The comet has been named after its discoverer.

FIRMNESS PERSISTS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Floor Shows Bustle as Numerous Industrials Advance; All Sections Up

Reflecting the rosy atmosphere pervading the spot market for some days on end, the Tokyo Stock Exchange was a scene of much bustle yesterday, and prices of numerous industrials went briskly forward one after another.

In the long-term section, Kurashiki Rayon jumped up ¥4.10, and its new as much as ¥5.10, and Kotobuki Steel ¥3.10. At the same time Kanegafuchi Industrial bounced up ¥2.70, Katakura Silk ¥2.40, Tokyo Wire Rope ¥2.30, Tokyo Hemp Yarn and Diesel Automobile, new ¥2.00 each, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery and Fuji Spinning, new ¥1.90 each, Niigata Iron Works ¥1.60, Nippon Sand Iron and Komatsu Works ¥1.60 each.

The short-term section was likewise cheery. For instance, Kanebo Spinning, new ran up ¥2.40, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥1.90, Nippon Beer, new ¥1.40 and Kanebo Spinning, new ¥1.30.

The spot market was as festive as ever. Kanto Steel registered an impressive gain of ¥6.50 at one bound in anticipatoin of an increase of its capital, while Sawafuji Electric Machinery, Toyo Mechanic Industrial, Nippon Steel, old and new, advanced ¥3.00 each in addition to the gains of around ¥1.50 scored by several other industrials.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	— Delivery —		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	124.9	125.9	126.1
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	84.5	84.9	85.0
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	72.1	73.3	73.0
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	72.9	73.6	73.5
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	94.9	95.6	95.3
Showa Elec Ind (50)	80.0	80.4	80.9
Japan Nitrogen (50)	73.8	....	....
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	91.6	92.3	92.6
O. S. K. (50)	85.2	85.9	86.3
Toyo Steamship (50)	68.7	....	....
Nissan Steamship (50)	62.7	62.9	63.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.7	91.0	91.7
Ishihara Ind (50)	69.5	70.1	70.7
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	104.1	105.0	105.0
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	128.9	129.0	129.7
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.0	65.5	65.1
Japan Beer (50)	....	....	93.2
Tropical Ind (42½)	....	42.2	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	....	....	44.9
Asahi Glass (50)	98.9	98.5	97.4
Toa Tobacco (50)	93.9	....	93.9
Manchou Tobacco (50)	82.6	83.3	82.0

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	80.8	1.9	0.8	81.8
N. Y. K.. new	77.7	8.0	7.5	78.0
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	96.3	6.7	6.1	96.5
Kanebo Spin. new	71.7	3.9	1.7	73.9
Teikoku Rayon. new	65.2	7.0	4.8	67.0
Hitachi Iron Works	89.1	9.8	9.1	89.7
Osaka Exch. new	44.0	4.5	4.0	....
Japan Steel Tube	70.1	0.7	0.1	70.3
Japan Oil	75.9	6.9	5.9	....
S. M. R.	74.3	4.4	4.0	74.4
N. Y. K.. old	91.7	2.0	1.7	91.9
Hokkaido Coal	74.7	5.0	4.5	75.0
Kanebo Spin. old	124.4	5.2	4.4	125.2
Toyo Rayon. new	52.2	3.1	2.1	53.1
Kokura Iron Works	54.2	5.2	4.2	55.2
Japan Beer. new	43.5	5.1	3.5	45.0
Japan Sugar. new	64.9	5.8	4.9	65.8
Ensuiko Sugar	....	62.9	2.6	....
Japan Mining	62.2	2.7	2.2	62.5
Manchou Ind	59.4	9.7	9.4	59.7

To Build Power Plant

The Nippon Electric Power Generation Company will start the construction of a new power plant in Kanto district at the beginning of February next. The work of construction will be entrusted to the Obayashi-gumi, says the Sangyo Keizai.

POWERS OVER LABOR TO BE TRANSFERRED

Welfare Ministry Decides to Shift Authority to Leading Control Associations

Decision has been reached by the Welfare Ministry to transfer its powers of labor administration to the leading control associations so as to facilitate the carrying out of the business assigned to these associations, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

It will be recalled that the chairmen of the various control associations have been in touch with the Welfare Ministry since last August asking for a sectional transfer of the 'authorities' powers so that the smooth performance of the associations' business may be facilitated. As a result of the negotiations he has conducted with the chairmen of the control associations in connection with his problem, Welfare Minister Koizumi is now satisfied of the urgent need for shifting the powers of labor administration to the associations.

It is understood that the Welfare Minister summoned to his official residence on January 11 the responsible individuals connected with the Shipbuildings Control Association, Light Metal Control Association, the Coal Control Association and the Key Industrial Conference, and gave an outline of the authorities' plan to transfer the powers of labor administration to these associations, envisaging the distribution of labor, workers' wages based on the Wage Control Ordinance, distribution of labor among factories and workshops based on the Ordinance for Restrictions on the Employment of School Graduates and training of workers based on the Ordinance for training of Skilled Workers for Factories and workshops.

Details of the powers that will go over to the associations will be formally published within a few days pending negotiations between the officials of the Welfare Ministry and the control associations, and it is expected that the Ministry will consult the Commerce and Industry Ministry for a mutual agreement of views prior to the promulgation of a relevant Imperial Ordinance early in February.

With a view to effecting perfect transfer of the powers needed for the execution of the associations' business, the Welfare Ministry is contemplating the appointment of responsible individuals from factories and workshops to keep in touch with the control associations concerning the work as well as the stabilization of the machinery of the control associations. It is from this viewpoint that the Ministry is prepared to inaugurate a responsibility system for the various enterprisers concerned so as to effect a thoroughgoing simplification of official procedures for treatment of applications occasionally sent in by the parties concerned for the authorities' approval or permission.

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINA FROM ALUM-STONE PLANNED

Discovery of Rich Deposits of Mineral in Izu Leads to Decision by Asada Company

Large-scale production of alumina through utilization of alum-stone is being planned by the Asada Chemical Industrial Company, reports Domei.

The present decision by the company was reached following the recent discovery of rich deposits of alum-stone at the company's mines in the Izu peninsula in the Kanto district.

The production of alumina from alum-stone will be started in the near future at the company's plants in Osaka and other cities in the Kansai.

Meanwhile, experts of the company, through consultation with expert metallurgists of the Sumitomo Aluminum Company and the Showa Electro-Chemical Industrial Company, have decided to adopt the caustic-soda process for the proposed production of alumina.

Chiefly Given New Post

SAIGON.—Evidently looking toward the future, the Australian Government has created a Reconstruction Ministry, with J. B. Chiefly, Federal Treasurer, made the first Minister of Reconstruction, according to Canberra reports. At the same time, a Ministry of Agriculture has been organized, with Minister of Commerce William Scully as head.

Meeting Is Slated

The Nippon Motor Boat Transportation Association will hold in Tokyo on January 20 a general meeting of its members in order to discuss all matters of importance relating to the supply of oil and foodstuffs to those engaged in the operation of motor boats in the coastal waters.

ECONOMICS OF GREATER EAST ASIA SEAS

Geo-Political Study Made of Nippon in Its Oceanic Relations; So Long as There Are Fishes in Seas, Food No Problem to Empire

A new stage for expansion of our national strength has given rise to a new interest in foreign countries and the newly-awakened interest in foreign countries has made it imperative to consider the geographical position of our country from a new angle. The water area which separates our Island Empire from the outer world must be examined once again in its bearing on communications, because it is by the oceans that our country is connected with the various regions in Greater East Asia.

In this sense, the value of the Nippon Sea, Yellow Sea, Eastern China Sea and Greater East Asia waters is, of course, all the greater. The establishment of a "grossraum" defense economy through the joint efforts and collaboration among the various regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere depends to a large extent on our oceanic endeavors.

In the latest issue of the magazine Economist Prof. Koji Iizuka, of Rikkyo University, makes a geopolitical study of the relations between the oceans in Greater East Asia and the Nippon race, particular emphasis being laid on the construction of spheric defense economy, a gist of which follows:

Nippon a 'Have' Country

Those of us who received secondary education about the time of the first European War were taught that 'Our country is blessed with a genial climate and is rich in natural resources." This remark, which naturally appealed considerably to our sense of patriotism and glorification of our fatherland, was no exaggeration at all, inasmuch as our country had been known as an agricultural country for centuries past and her industry was then as yet in such a stage of development that even copper, which ought to be one of the most valuable national wealth for an industrial nation, was occupying a predominant position in the list of her staple exports.

No one can gainsay that our country has since ancient times been favored with an abundance of marine and agricultural products. With the rapid development of heavy industry in recent years, however, our country has come to be considered by the general public as a "have not" nation, poor in natural resources. As the "Land blessed with Rice" where agriculture has been the principal industry, the country, of course, is provided with most desirable climatic conditions, and the fact that, in spite of the excessive heat and great humidity during the summer season, we have considered the expression "genial climate" as appropriate to describe the mildness of our climate probably because we have been really grateful for the liberal blessings of Nature. There is no need for us to criticise the view obtaining at the time of the first European War from the viewpoint gained after the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair. It is not the land that has changed, but ourselves whose viewpoint has undergone a radical change through the rapid development of our country as an industrial nation.

Food Abundant

Putting aside the question of resources for an industrial nation, our country remains a most favored nation in point of foodstuffs. This is particularly the case with agricultural products with rice as the principal produce. In point of aquatic products our country is also exceptionally blessed in comparison with other countries.

A certain scholar who made a study of the mode of living in ancient Greece has said that the Greeks in those days used fishes for daily food as much as the Japanese do today. The observation is of particular interest to us when we know that the Mediterranean is comparatively rich in the finny tribe, but with the exception of Nippon, "there is no other instance where a great nation is dependent on the ocean for its staple food."

With the development of the refrigerating system and the canning industry, fishing has made rapid strides in the Arctic, Antarctic and the southern seas with as vast an expanse of water as the present theater of activities of our Navy for its fishing grounds, even launching on the whaling industry in the Antarctic Ocean. Thus Nippon occupies the foremost position in the world as a fishing nation.

Political Factor

Unlike jungles and marshes which always interfere with traffic, the oceans, depending on our technique or political relations for their utilization, prove themselves either the means of intercepting communication or an excellent medium of intercourse.

It is often argued that the special geographic conditions of our country, which is situated to the east of the Asiatic Continent with a vast expanse of water in between which is often visited by severe storms both in summer and winter, making even coastal navigation difficult, were sufficient in those days when steamships were not available to isolate Nippon from all intercourse with the outer world. And the failure in the landing operations by the Mongolian army in the fourth year of Koan (1281) is quoted as one of the most impressive examples.

Routes to China

However, even "in those days when steamships were not available" while Nippon's national strength was expanding overseas, a settlement was built in Chosen where a government office of Nippon was established, leading to active and prosperous trade between the two countries. The traffic of Nippon's missions to China was also frequent about that time There were two routes of intercourse between Nippon and China—one the north route starting from Hakata in Kyushu and reaching the northern part of the Shantung Peninsula via the Chosen coast and the other the southern route starting from Hakata and reaching the mouth of the Yangtze River via the Eastern China Sea. Because of the shorter time taken by the latter route, it was made use of more frequently than the other route. It is not difficult to imagine that with the primitive art of sailing in those days the crossing of the Eastern China Sea must have involved great danger, but the real reason for abolishing the dispatch of Nippon's missions to China on that pretext was that the internal administration of China had been thrown into disorder in the meantime, which defeated the purpose of sending the special missions.

The ordinance for closing the country to foreign intercourse subsequently issued by the Tokugawa shogunate may serve as a record in history fully illustrating the fact that whether the ocean is used as a means of communication with the outer world or as an obstacle for intercepting foreign intercourse can be determined at the pleasure of mankind. And today we are recording new examples in entirely the opposite direction in the history of the world.

Bill Clearings

January 13
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	217,770	163,348
Balance	33,422	39,037

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1943

Consequences of China's Entry Into the War

The formal entry a few days ago by the National Government of China into the War of Greater East Asia presages many significant developments. In the first place, it means the completion of a united front of the various peoples of East Asia with Japan as the leader. To be sure, China under the National Government has hitherto cooperated sincerely and intimately with Japan as a friendly neighbor, but the formal entry of the Nanking Government into the war, by causing the extension of its cooperative activities to military aspects as well, will result in a 100 per cent complete Japanese-Chinese collaboration.

This completion of the East Asiatic united front should serve as an effective refutation of the accusations of the United States and Britain who still try to denounce Japan's action as aggressive. The fact that the Nanking Government's move had been decided upon in accordance with the completely unanimous and free will of the Chinese people who have rightly taken cognizance of the nature of developments in the East Asiatic situation is a sufficient rejoinder to the accusations of the enemy. That the Chinese people should thus manifest their resistance to the United States and Britain is but natural in view of the Anglo-American aggression which has been rampant in China ever since the Opium War. In fact, the present war is a fight for China's racial emancipation.

Fundamentally this Chinese struggle coincides with the present struggle of the people of India for independence, both of them forming parts of the same main current of a great racial emancipation movement now sweeping over all East Asia. To be sure, India unfortunately, still unable to shake off Anglo-American military and political control, is carrying on her struggle under tragic conditions. In sharp contrast, China on the other hand has already passed over such a thorny path and has now come to possess the organization and strength which enables her to participate formally in the war as one of the influential of Japan's allies. She has attained an enviable international standing through the realization of her national objectives by means of such measures as the abolition of unequal treaties, the relinquishment of extraterritoriality, and the retrocession of concessions, to say nothing of the unquestioned establishment of national sovereignty.

Now that China has entered the war in accordance with her natural predispositions and interests, she is apparently proceeding with full speed on the mobilization of all her government organs for the prosecution of the war. It may be recalled in this connection that when the Central Political Council convened in Nanking on January 9, it adjusted the fundamental terms of the wartime structure of the State by fixing the essentials of the Supreme National Defense Council system.

The participation of the Nanking Government in the war will undoubtedly have the effect of rendering more important than ever the mission of North China. That region, because of its special geographic position, has always cooperated particularly closely with Japan as a base of supplies, but an increase in the importance of the role of this region is to be expected, as amply recognized in a recent statement by Wang I-tang, chairman of the Political Affairs Commission of North China. As the result of the new situation, the people of this region have apparently come to renew and strengthen their determination to fight for the cause of East Asiatic emancipation and for the establishment of the New Order in East Asia in addition to the mere task of contributing their rich natural resources for military purposes. They have come to realize that the present war is not merely a fight between Japan and the Anglo-American Powers but an historically unprecedented struggle between all East Asia and the Anglo-Saxon Powers.

Another significant development consequent on the entry of China into the war will be the increase in the importance of the role which China's economic power will play in the present struggle. It is obvious that in the new circumstances, the National Government will redouble its efforts toward the strengthening of its economic structure. To be expected are such measures as the adjustment and more complete controlling of various national enterprises, the acceleration of the amalgamation of various concerns, increased emphasizing of the nurturing of national financial power through increased production and economy in consumption, the solid establishment of a budget system, stricter control of the taxation system, the coordination of monetary circulation, and the separation of central and local finances. Simultaneously with this, the Nanking Government will undoubtedly facilitate more speedily such projects as the transfer of military-controlled plants, the coordination of the amalgamation of various Sino-Japanese enterprises and of the various units of the munitions industry. What the National Government will do in the field of agriculture can be judged from what it has already done in the recent past in the way of establishing a three-year increased production plan. Through such efforts in the adjustment of the agrarian system of the country, China has already made valuable contributions as a source of supplies. Now with the formal participation of China in the war, even greater results are to be expected.

China's formal entry into the war should also greatly facilitate China's economic relations with the various southern regions under Japanese occupation. The strengthening of her national economy through the wartime expansion of productive power and through the wartime organization of her economic structure will enable her to carry on an increasingly vigorous exchange of commodities with the southern regions. Such an intercourse with the South, which is indispensable for China's economic welfare, is bound to witness marvelous strides in the future.

China's entry into the war will also serve to accelerate the economic unification of North and Central China. Economically speaking, North China has in the past occupied a special position, but the wartime structure of the national economy which will supplant the old system of free economy will result in the intensification of economic interchange between Central and North China. The development of the production of such important materials as coal, iron, salt, and raw cotton as well as of chemicals and industrial products will inevitably be greatly facilitated. This will prove to be a tremendous stimulus to the people of North China, and they are already anticipating the results. The Political Affairs Commission of North China and the Hsinmin Society have consequently so organized the people of North China as to conform to the policy of contributing to the consolidation of Nanking's political power by strengthening organic relations with the National Government.

From a strictly military point of view also, which is by no means the least important, the entry of the National Government of China into the war will immeasurably increase the strength of the forces now engaged in smashing the Chungking and Anglo-American military power in China.

Thus, in all these various ways, China, in close cooperation with Japan, will be able now to forge ahead to safeguard her racial independence and her national sovereignty by destroying the menace of the United States and Britain. She can at the same time carry on a revolutionary war for the consolidation of a truly great nation through the destruction of the reactionary Chungking regime. Thus will be frustrated the maneuvers of the Anglo-Americans to continue their futile resistance against Japan through their illegal invasion of China to establish their military bases there.

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 14, 1942

From Our Own Files

Japanese warships yesterday sank the 1,291-ton Prince of Oranje, a Dutch East Indies minelayer, which attempted to escape from Tarakan in Dutch Borneo, according to an announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday. The same announcement also disclosed that the Naval Air Force on January 12 destroyed two bombers, one of them being a B-17 type.

* * *

The Netherlands East Indies Government yesterday officially admitted that Dutch troops defending Tarakan Island have surrendered to Japanese Landing Forces, according to a Reuter report received in Shanghai.

* * *

In an air duel over Singapore with 15 enemy fighters of the Buffalo type, the Imperial Army Flying Units on January 12 shot down at least 10 planes while blasting away at various military establishments at the Tengah airdrome, the Imperial Headquarters announced yesterday. All Japanese warplanes returned safely to their original base.

ANGLO-U.S. AMBITION IN ASIA TO BE CRUSHED BY JAPAN

Present War Is Against American and British Economic Power and Ideas, Not Merely an Armed Contest

By KIWAO OKUMURA
Vice President of the Board of Information

In greeting the second New Year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we feel that our determination to crush America and Britain is growing stronger within us. The War of Greater East Asia is for Japan a war for existence and defense; it is a war to remove all obstacles to her own existence. The object of the War is to shatter the ambition of America and Britain who have lorded it over East Asia for the past several centuries, to destroy their ideas, to undermine their strategic bases and to put an end to their economic encroachment on East Asia, and then to create in the territory of East Asia thus purified a new order based on morality. For this lofty purpose, Japan is fighting with her national destiny at stake. The War of Greater East Asia is not merely an armed contest with America and Britain but a war against their economic power and ideas. We must know, then, that the War of Greater East Asia is very complex in its phases and implications and very far-reaching in the effects of its ultimate object.

This fact was proclaimed by Japan to the world already in the China Affair, which was, in effect, the prelude to the War of Greater East Asia. That is, immediately after the fall of Hankow and Canton in the year following the outbreak of the China Affair, the Japanese Government declared that the ultimate object of the affair was to build a new order in East Asia. To build a new order in East Asia implies the destruction of the old order in this part of the world. It was the Anglo-American ideas that protected and fostered this old order and so permeated and ruled Asia. It may, indeed, be said that it is in accordance with Heavenly will to destroy these Anglo-American ideas, undermine the old order and build a new order based on the principle of "hakko ichiu."

Japan Is Misunderstood

Not only before the War of Greater East Asia but even after its outbreak America and Britain—America in particular—were oblivious of the ideological significance of the War. In accordance with the fanciful rules and principles which they evolved to suit their own convenience, they condemned Japan's action since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident as aggressive. America, for instance, persistently adopted the very outrageous attitude of recognizing the growth of Japan's national prestige only in so far as it was agreeable and acceptable to herself. She thus repudiated the Manchurian Incident and refused to recognize the State of Manchoukuo. In the China Affair also, America denounced Japan's desperate efforts in the righteous cause as aggressive and aided Chiang Kai-shek, overtly or covertly, and economically and militarily, in his struggle against Japan.

Notwithstanding this, Japan, in pursuance of the Imperial wish to prevent the spread of the hostilities to East Asia, opened negotiations with America in the spring of 1941 in an earnest endeavor to find a peaceful settlement of the situation. In the parleys that ensued, Japan displayed the utmost patience and sought zealously after an amicable settlement. Japan's sincerity was, however, wasted on America who, mistaking Japan's patience for the evidence of her lack of the resolution and the actual power to fight, began to exert harder pressure on this country. This led finally to the issuance, on December 8, 1941, of the Imperial Rescript declaring war.

America misconstrued Japan's action in the China Affair and Japan's efforts to build a new order in East Asia, and used to declare boastfully that, once she took up arms, Japan could be crushed at a single blow. President Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, Admiral Stark and other American military and naval leaders all labored under this false impression. Their sanguine hopes received a rude shock at the start of the war. The American Pacific Squadron of which they used to boast as the most powerful in the world was annihilated in Pearl Harbor at one fell swoop by Japanese Naval planes and the nine Japanese hero-gods who attacked it from the bottom of the sea. When they suffered this unprecedentedly terrible debacle, they had the impudence to charge Japan with a breach of faith, complaining that Japan launched a surprise attack on Hawaii. We need hardly say that this American attitude was simply absurd and entirely beneath notice.

America's final reply to Japan dated November 26, 1941, was her ultimatum, to all intents and purposes. It was rather America's declaration of war upon Japan. In this note, America repudiated the continental policy which Japan had been pursuing since the Meiji era, demanded the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from China, insisted on Japan's repudiation of the Nanking Government in favor of the Chungking regime and demanded Japan's withdrawal from the Tripartite Pact under which she stands pledged to Germany and Italy for collaboration in the work of building a new world order. The Pearl Harbor debacle was a fitting present to America who, despite the presentation of such unprecedentedly outrageous and impudent demands to Japan, still believed that Japan lacked both the determination and the actual power to fight.

American War Leaders

When America suffered a terrible defeat, her war leaders attempted to fan up patriotism in the American minds by the slogan "Remember Pear Harbor!" They sought to create the impression among their people that the Pearl Harbor debacle was simply due to Japan's "treacherous" surprise attack. At first, the American people were prone to take their authorities at their words but they were gradually disillusioned as the Pearl Harbor defeat was followed by many other defeats in rapid succession. When they saw that the Philippines which America had ruled for many years was occupied by the Japanese Forces, that American forces were defeated in Bataan Peninsula, at Corregidor, in the Battle of the Coral Sea, in the Battle of Midway, and in other parts of the Pacific, they could not but recognize Japan's mighty fighting strength.

With the progress of the war, the American Government authorities have also realized the grave situation confronting their country. As the truth of the great strength of Japan dawned on them, they became convinced of the fact that it was no easy war that they were fighting, and that it would be impossible for them to compel Japan's submission by dint of bluff policy. They also realized that, in the present war, Japan, Germany and Italy are determined to end Anglo-American domination of the world. They are accordingly firmly determined to defeat the Axis Powers by all means in order to maintain their supremacy in the world and to uphold their economic position for the exploitation of the world.

After six or seven months' fighting, President Roosevelt and other American leaders learned that it was no longer possible for them to lead their people by the cheap slogan "Remember Pearl Harbor," and accordingly began to appeal strongly to the American nation by representing the war as a struggle for existence. They are telling their people that America is now engaged in a life-and-death struggle and that should she be defeated, the livelihood of American citizens as well as the American nation would be completely destroyed. This is, after all, the conclusion which America has reached as the result of the series of defeats which she has suffered since the outbreak of the war.

Struggle Against Liberalism

The American Government authorities are doing their best to arouse public opinion for the vigorous prosecution of the war, in the belief that the present war is a struggle between liberalism advocated by Anglo-Saxon peoples and Japan's Kodo principle and the totalitarianism of Germany and Italy. America and Britain proclaim the maintenance of liberal principles, that is, the establishment of liberalism and democracy, to be their ultimate war aim. President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Cordell Hull and Anthony Eden have recently been talking glibly of the kind of world order which they intend to create after the war, declaring that liberal principles should continue to prevail in the world after the termination of the war in Anglo-American victory. It must be remembered, however, that it was due to these liberal principles that the world was thrown into confusion and the present war resulted. From the Axis point of view, therefore, this is a war to eliminate liberal principles.

America calls the present war a war for freedom, and President Roosevelt described the war aim as the safeguarding of the freedom of speech and faith and freedom from destitution and fear. The so-called Atlantic Charter, which was drawn up conjointly by President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, is nothing but a declaration of the resolution to defend liberal principles.

Needed for New Order

Why, then, must we destroy liberal principles? The answer is simple. They must be destroyed because a true order cannot be established under these principles. For, so long as the mankind of the world is governed by the liberal principle that all men are born free and equal, men cannot be constituent members of any order, though they can be units, numerically speaking.

Before they can be free and equal in an abstract sense, human beings are governed by natural distinctions such as sovereign and subjects, parents and children and men and women. It is a true order among mankind under which all people live in obedience to the absolute ruler, according to the natural order of differentiation such as sovereign and subjects and parents and children. An order in this sense is meant when we refer to a world in which each can have its proper place.

In the present war, we aim at the exclusion of the Anglo-American principle of order from Greater East Asia and the world. It therefore follows that liberal principles should not be applied in the establishment of Greater East Asia.

In a word, the world is divided into two groups of States struggling for mastery—defenders and attackers, one group of States which uphold the ideas and principles which have ruled mankind in the past and the other group which proposes to create a new world order by destroying the irrational old order. The War of Greater East Asia has thus developed into the most terrible and sanguinary war in the history of mankind and the world.

Ideological Warfare

In order to win this gigantic and bloody war, it is not enough for us to confine attention to the expansion of the production of war and other materials. All people including industrialists and laborers must, first of all, be deeply appreciative of the Imperial favor and of the true aspects of the crisis confronting Japan.

We are liable to regard ideological warfare and economic warfare as two altogether different things, but as a matter of fact, they are closely linked. Armed warfare, economic warfare and ideological warfare are not separate entities. Combined into one whole, they must be fought and won in our daily life.

We must return to the Japanese spirit, pure and simple, by purging our minds of individualism, democracy and liberalism. We are now fighting not only foreign foes abroad but Anglo-American ideas existent at home also. We are carrying on a vigorous campaign day and night against Anglo-American ideas. Herein lies the significance of ideological warfare.

The War of Greater East Asia is a war for the vindication of the Japanese spirit, for the establishment of a new world order and for enabling all Asiatic peoples to have their proper places. We should show no compunction in our rigorous campaign against America and Britain and Anglo-American ideas.

We must not forget the savage and cruel deeds committed by Americans and Englishmen against Japanese residents in their countries since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Tens of thousands of our countrymen who rendered valuable services in developing the resources of California are now driven into a valley of death in the State of Arizona.

Anthony Eden declared quite recently that after defeating Germany, a heavy blow should be inflicted on Japan so that the triumphal entry of the British forces into Tokyo might be staged. He said that Japan would be a constant menace to world peace unless the Japanese military machine was destroyed and she was balked in her ambition of establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

The American and British authorities are beginning to realize the gravity of the war situation more deeply every day. At this momentous juncture, we must stoutly reject all considerations of compromise with Anglo-American ideas and see that the strongest sense of hostility is aroused in all Japanese minds against America and Britain.

(From the Gendai)

Fruits of Wisdom

Happiness consists in being perfectly satisfied with what we have got and with what we haven't got.

* * *

It is not how much we have, but how much we enjoy, that makes happiness.—Spurgeon

* * *

He who acknowledges a kindness has it still, and he who has a grateful sense of it has requited it.—Cicero

* * *

There is as much greatness of mind in acknowledging a good turn, as in doing it.—Seneca

* * *

I hold it to be a fact, that if all persons knew what each said of the other, there would not be four friends in the world.—Pascal

* * *

When of a gossipping circle it was asked "What are they doing?" the answer was, "Swapping lies."

* * *

There are a few things that never go out of style, and a feminine woman is one of them.—Anonymous.

* * *

A large library is apt to distract rather than to instruct the learner; it is much better to be confined to a few authors than to wander at random over many.—Seneca.

* * *

One ought to have a good memory when he has told a lie.—Corneille.

* * *

We know accurately only when we know little. With knowledge doubt increases.—Goethe.

'SPIRIT OF JAPAN' WILL GUIDE DESTINY OF GREATER EAST ASIA

Empire Has Undertaken Responsibility of Building a New Order in Asiatic Sphere

By KATSUYA TAKEOKA
(From the Gendai)

History develops by stages. A world that succeeds the world today must be based on the present-day world. Let an age be ever so renovating, all the reforms that take place in it will be found, on close study, to be based essentially on the ground prepared in the previous age. The world does not necessarily develop rationally. Setting apart the fortuitous occurrence of natural calamities, it often happens that history evolves non-rationally by trampling on human intelligence.

This non-rationality of history, it may be said, has claimed the careful attention of every student of history. Providence, fate, nature, the force of circumstances and other similar terms are all meant to account for this non-rationality of history. This irresistible course of history has attracted the particular attention of modern historians in this country. It may, indeed, be said that one of the tasks set before modern historians is to explain, in a rational way, the non-rational trends of history. Not that histroy has been allowed to take its own course. Irresistible though the force of circumstances is, it is man's work to try to lead it as best he can. Herein lies the duty of statesmen.

It is by no means the task imposed on historians only to study the force which controls the world today and try to get a clear conception of its future working. When, with the progress of the China Affair, the Japanese Government openly repudiated the Chiang Kai-shek regime, there appeared upon the tapis of the world the problem of building a new order in East Asia, and many views were expressed as to how this new order should be created. It is still fresh in our memory that this problem was most freely and actively discussed in Japan between the autumn of 1938 and the spring of the following year. As the War of Greater East Asia was subsequently declared and brilliant war results were scored, diversified views on the subject were gradually unified, and now, the term "Japanese spirit" has come to be used as the guide of the future destinies of Greater East Asia. This is quite in the natural order of things if one stops to study carefully the general trends of the East Asiatic situation.

Development of National Power

In short, the world order based on the League of Nations has gone to ruin and its ruin has been induced by the development of the national power of Japan, Germany and Italy and also by the growth of new ideas fostered in the meantime. It was the War of Greater East Asia that placed this situation in a clear light. The East Asiatic situation which had grown more and more charged since the Manchurian Incident has brought things to the present pass, in spite of the policy of localizing the trouble proclaimed by the Japanese Government from time to time.

Thus, the problem of the new East Asiatic order has come into the limelight of the world in consequence of the development of Japan's national power. Should Japan's national power decline, this problem would of necessity cease to exist. It will thus be seen that it was Japan who undertook the responsibility of building Greater East Asia and that it is also Japan who is to give it a new order. This is self-evident and it must follow as a matter of course that the Japanese spirit which is known by the name of Nippon spirit should come to pervade Greater East Asia.

The idea of the new East Asiatic order must be sought in the spirit actually germinating in the atmosphere of the East. This spirit is the Japanese spirit. A new age is dawning on the East in consequence of the ebullition of the Japanese spirit. In what sense, then, can the Japanese spirit be the idea of the new East Asiatic order?

In the study of this subject, we will come across the question as to what the relationship is between Japanese concepts and racial concepts and whether these concepts can be harmonized. If what is characteristically Japanese is inseparably related to the climatic, racial and other factors peculiar to Japan, how can the idea of Greater East Asia embracing China, and the South Sea regions be sought in it? For we must admit that in the same way as Japanese climatic and racial conditions build up a character peculiarly Japanese, Chinese climatic and racial conditions fix Chinese character. When it is further remembered that the climatic and racial conditions are different, it becomes necessary that the idea of what is Eastern should be something which transcends all these distinctions and that a spirit should prevail in the East which does not belong to any particular country.

Distinctive Racial Character

It is indisputable that the Japanese spirit is inseparably related to Japanese climatic and racial peculiarities, but the fact must at the same time be admitted that in the process of its development, the Japanese spirit has often come in contact with the cultures of foreign countries. History tells us that Chinese and Indian cultures were not entirely alien to the Japanese spirit. The history of this cultural interchange was, in the case of Japan, the history of the Japanization of what was exotic. In many cases, this process of Japanization acted very forcibly on these cultures, bringing about some qualitative changes in them. This means, not that the Japanese spirit was unrelated to these cultures, but that the Japanese racial character was very firmly distinctive and its spiritual activity was pronounced. It is certainly impossible for such a race to submit to foreign control in a spiritual sense.

Although the Japanese race has a very distinctive racial character and its spiritual activity is unrivalled, it was not, as history shows, unrelated to various Eastern races. If the use of the term Oriental is here permissible, the Japanese spirit is, no doubt, the Japanese expression of the Oriental spirit.

What is the Oriental spirit, then, and how can we take a firm grasp of it? The Oriental spirit must be sought in the spirit which is active now in the East—the vital spirit which is stimulating a new order. That is to say, the Japanese spirit is the sole spirit in which the Oriental spirit is embodied. This does not mean that the Japanese spirit should be forced on the other Oriental races by dint of Japanese national power. The development of Japan's national power was rather a phenomenon attending the activity of such a spirit. The spirit which rendered the remarkable development of national power possible must be the spirit which should go on developing in the East.

In the process of its development, the Japanese spirit has come in contact with continental cultures and absorbed them. The absorption or the Japanization of continental cultures means the bestowal of everlasting life on them. With everlasting life imparted to it, the Oriental cultures have prospered in Japan. In other words, they have maintained their existence through the history of Japan.

At any rate, the Japanese spirit, as a new expression of the Oriental spirit, is in a position to lead the establishment of Greater East Asia. This is an unshakable historical fact. The East is going through the process of revival by virtue of the Japanese spirit. In the event of the cessation of activity on the part of the Japanese spirit, therefore, the East would lose the opportunity for revival forever. This is, then, an issue which concerns other peoples as well as ourselves. It is, indeed, very important that we should clearly grasp the course of history and that, while realizing the mission of the Japanese spirit, we should adopt the right attitude in seeing this mission fulfilled.

In the Periodicals

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Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No. 1,445 dated January 1, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin-bu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Contents: Diary of the Greater East Asia War, and One-Year War Results of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy.

Economist, Vol. 21, No. 1 dated January 6, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Mainichi Shimbunsha, Osaka. Price 70 sen. Feature articles: Fundamental Character of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Foodstuff Problem of East Asia, the Waters of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Racial Problem in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and Cultural Policy of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.